The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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[illegible] Occurrences each	„ 1	0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

As the prepayment of postage on Newspapers now compulsory, our [illegible] Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of [illegible] per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for inserting a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STEEL—August 17th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Gavin Steel, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

BECK—August 16th, at Small Colaba, Bombay, Annie Helen, the beloved wife of J. M. Beck, Esq., aged 19 years.

MADRAS.

DEATH.

MITCHELL—At Trimulgherry, on the 3rd August, of [illegible] fever, Ann, the beloved wife of Paymaster H. B. Mitchell, H. M.'s 108th Regiment, aged 31 years and [illegible] months.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

STORES—At Lucknow, on the 3rd August, the wife of [illegible] Stores, B. A., of a son.

SANDYS—At Lucknow, on the 5th of August, the wife of John W. Sandys, Esq., Editor, *Oudh Gazette*, of a daughter.

McGREGOR—At Dacca, on the 5th August, the wife of W. McGregor, Esq., Assistant Superintendent Government Telegraphs, Dacca Circle, prematurely, of a son.

GORDON—At Mussoorie, on the 6th August, the wife of Lieutenant Gordon, 10th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

ALEXANDER—At Dalhousie, on the 24th July, the wife of C. W. W. Alexander, Esq., B. A., Inspector of Schools, Punjab, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship BUSHIRE, 900 Tons, 180 H. P., Captain BEYTS, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf, on 28th September, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Busserah, also Lingah if sufficient inducement offer.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(*Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.*)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain CAMERON, will be despatched on the 1st September, with Passengers and Cargo for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin [illegible], Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam—also, weather permitting, at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

S. S. PENANG, 850 tons, 160 H. P., Captain [illegible], will be despatched on the above voyage on the [illegible] September.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship MALTA, 2000 Tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain J. G. GRIBBLE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY the [illegible] August, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers.

[illegible] day, Saturday the 20th inst., after which [illegible] will be received on board.
ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 15th August, 1864.

N. B.—Treasure will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P. M. on 20th inst.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship SALSETTE, 1491 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 29th August at [illegible] A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo, and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday the 25th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the ship on the 25th instant.
ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 16th August, 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to [illegible] to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete [illegible].

The custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a liberal table and steward's fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; second-class £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, *infants* free. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together *first-class* £12 [illegible] per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co. *first-class* £7, *second-class* £[illegible]; children over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Passports visaed for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned,
A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.
Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE P. and O. Company's Steamship CHINA, 2,010 register. Has the greater part of her Cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For Freight, apply to R. T. DUNDAS, Esq., Superintendent P. and O. Company's Office, Rampart Row; or to BLAY and [illegible], Brokers, Church Gate Street, or at their Office in the native town, No. 56, Jugjewan Kika Street.

NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship *Remington*, [illegible], Master, from Liverpool, are requested to [illegible] Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain FOWLER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.
REMINGTON & Co.
Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 14th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Barque *Antipodes*, Captain MACDONALD, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain MACDONALD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the ship's deck.

All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.
NASMYTH & Co., Agents Barque *Antipodes*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Leonidas*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed at the risk and cost of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Leonidas*.
Bombay, 2nd August 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Lalla Rookh*, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain SWANSON will not be responsible for any Package after it leaves the ship's deck.
ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 15th August 1864.

NOTICE.—The [illegible] India Bank have this day removed to the Premises, No. 3, Hornby Row, next door to the Municipal Commissioners.
Bombay, 15th August 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.
For (2) two European Invalids.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (4) four time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.
For (3) thirty Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

EXCHANGE.—A Lieutenant in one of the New [illegible] Regiments is [illegible] of exchanging into a Purchase Regiment, one ea[illegible] the Roster for England preferred.

Address, "H. R. G.," [illegible] Punjab Infantry, Abbottabad, Hazara, Punjab.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call [illegible] 50 per Share has been made payable at the Office [illegible] Bank on or before the 19th August, after which [illegible] interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will [illegible] charged on all Calls unpaid.
By order of the Board,
W. C[illegible]RIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 28th July 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન્અડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि ईंडीयेन पेनीनसुला लन येड चाईना बांक (लिमीटे).

SECOND CALL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees One Hundred (Rs. 100) per Share, is payable at the Temporary Offices of the Bank, Church Gate Street, on or before the 15th day of August next, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 25th July 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—From and after the 20th instant, water will be supplied to the Shipping by the undersigned under contract with the Municipal Commissioners. Price Rs. 3 per Ton.

Orders registered at the Company's Office in Marine Street. Forty-eight hours notice required.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited.)

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે લેનડીગ એન શીપીગ કંપની લીમીટેડ.)

मुंबई ल्याडींग अणि शिपींग कपंनी लिमिटेड.

THE Final Call of Rs. 500 per Share was due at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. on the 15th instant. Shareholders are requested to pay their Calls and exchange their Receipts for Share Certificates which are now ready for delivery.
By order of the Directors,
HENRY BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.
8, Hornby Row, 16th August 1864.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Articles will be sold by Public Auction, at the Works of the Bassein Sugar Company (Limited), at Bassein, FRIDAY the 26th August 1864:—

- 1 Pair Horizontal Engines, 6-horse power.
- 2 Cylindrical Tubular Boilers.
- 2 Old ditto ditto.
- 1 Pair 8-Inch Pump, with Gun Metal [illegible]
- Pulleys and Shafting.
- 1 6-Inch Lathe.
- [illegible] Fly Wheel and Dri[illegible]
- 1 [illegible] and [illegible]
- 1 Drilling Machine.
- 1 Punching Press.
- 3 Tons 17 cwt. of Refining and Bu[illegible]
- Sundry Brass and Iron Casting, Ba[illegible]
- Sheet Iron, Spun Yarn (English and [illegible])
- Sheet Tin, Pump, Leather and Coun[illegible]
- Files, &c. &c., 3 or 4 2,000 Gallo[illegible] damaged.
- 56 Basket Bottles.
- 3 Coal Screws.
- 1 Bullock Shigram.

AND

One 18 Tons Boat, with Sails, Mast[illegible]
Bombay, 16th August 1864.

SALE OF LAND ON THE [illegible]ADE.—With reference to previous Adve[illegible], Messrs. BENNET & Co. have been directed by [illegible] Government of Bombay, to sell at 2 o'clock P. M., on [illegible]DAY the 26th instant, by Public Auction, on Buil[illegible] leases for terms of 999 years, the following plots of [illegible] on the Site of the Old Ramparts:—

- Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 situate in Hornby R[illegible]
- „ 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 „ Rampart [illegible]
- „ 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 „ near the corner of Rampart Row and Rope Walk Row.

Each Lot will have a frontage of about 40 feet towards the old Buildings in the Fort, and an average depth of 140 feet, having a superficial area of 622 yards or thereabouts. The Lots will be offered for sale separately, or two or more together, at the discretion of the vendors.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder within ten days thereafter, on signing the agreement for lease.

The sale will take place in the large Upper Store Room, near the Entrance Gateway leading to the Mechanics' Institution Rooms, in the Government Dockyard.

Plans and particulars with draft form of agreement of lease and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, near the Government Cooperage, on the Esplanade, Bombay, from the 18th instant to the day of sale.
By order,
J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL THREE LACS OF RUPEES.—*With Power to increase. In 600 Shares of Rupees 500 each.*

Directors.

J. R. BOYSON, Esq., Chairman.
H. TOLPUTT, Esq., (of Messrs. Lecot & Co.)
P. MACFADYEN, Esq., (of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.)
MUNCHERJEE RUTTONJEE, Esq., (of Messrs. P. B. Cama & Co.)
EDWARD D. ESTILL, Esq., (of Messrs. C. J. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitors.

Messrs. BOYSON, BROCKMAN and PRICHARD.

Bankers.—ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Auditor.—J. F. MOIR, Esq.

Consulting Engineer.—G. BRUNTON, Esq., M. Inst. C. E.

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Messrs. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.

PROSPECTUS.

The signal success which has attended the Brunton's Patent Hydraulic Presses in Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee and other places has induced the Directors of the Madras Company under agreement with the Patentee, to supply the great want existing in Calcutta of efficient means of pressing the rapidly increasing quantity of Jute and Cotton exported from that Presidency.

Land, Building and Machinery.

The Directors are in treaty for a suitable plot of Land whereon to erect Four Presses worked by a 30 H. P. Engine and capable of turning out from five to six hundred Bales per diem. This Machinery has been ordered, and will be made under the direct superintendence, and with the latest improvements of the Patentee.

Probable Profits.

The Exports of Jute and Cotton from Calcutta for the past 12 months, amount to nearly *one Million* Bales. The pressing of only a moderate share of which will yield a very handsome return on the outlay. Notwithstanding the position of Calcutta as the Capital of British India, it has at present no Presses capable of competing with those now about to be introduced either in rapidity of outturn, power of compression, or economy of labour. The saving in measurement alone will, with the high rates of Freight usually ruling in Calcutta, be certain to secure a decided preference to this Company.

Capital.

The Capital proposed to be raised is Three Lacs of Rupees, of which the Directors trust it will not be necessary to call up more than two-thirds.

An efficient Direction is in course of organization in Calcutta and Three Hundred Shares will be reserved for allotment in that Presidency.

Applications for Shares to be made, on or before noon of the 31st instant, to Messrs. R. Brown Mackay and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. C. J. Robinson and Co., Madras; Messrs. Robinson & Co., Bombay; after which none will be received.

Letters of allotment will be issued immediately the receipt after.

A call of Rupees 50 per share on allotment will be payable at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

Due notice will be given of the remaining calls, which will be made at intervals of not less than three months, in sums not exceeding Rupees 100 per Share.
C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Madras, 9th August 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED.)

GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will allot me ——— shares in the Brunton's Patent Press Company, Calcutta, (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit and calls in respect of the shares allotted when due; and I authorise you to place my name in the register for the number of shares allotted.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Name in full.
Profession or occupation.
Address.
Date.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.
By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—MR. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the sale of the Powder Works Premises, at Mazagon, is by the order of Government postponed till THURSDAY the 25th August 1864.
GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 12th August 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KNOOP & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business.
LUDWIG KNOOP.
JULIUS KNOOP.
HEINRICH MULLER.
Bombay, 1st June 1864. Office, No. 5 Forbes Street.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.
E. LARTER, Proprietor.
Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—The Bombay Branch of this Bank will be opened for the transaction of business on MONDAY the 15th instant, at their temporary Office, No. 31, Meadow Street.
12th August 1864. THOS. S. JONES, Agent.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard on the 18th August, 2 P. M., H.M.'s Brigantine "TIGRIS," Copper and Copper-fastened up to load line, Teak-built, with Awnings, Anchors, Cables, Tanks, Ballast, Fitting &c., as she stands on the day of sale.

For futher particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.
GEO. T. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 10th August 1864.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA is open to receive Deposits for two years, and not exceeding five years, at seven per cent. per annum, Interest payable half-yearly.
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 11th August 1864.

RE HUNT, MONNET & Co.—NOTICE.—All persons having claims against, or being indebted to the above, are requested to send their claims, or the amounts due by them, to the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 75 per share has been made and that the same is payable at the Bank of Hindostan on or before the 31st day of August instant.
By order of the Directors,
CHARLES F. KELLY, Chairman.
Bombay, 11th August, 1864.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL S. S. COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Apollo Street, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending 15th August 1864.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors and Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix remuneration for the same.
By order of the Board of Directors,
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mr. HURRYCHUND HURRYSHUNKER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted with Messrs. JAFFER SULLIMON, and CURRIM MAHOMED SULLIMON, of Bombay, Memons, to sell to them, free from incumbrances, all that piece or [illegible] of vacant Ground, situate, lying, and being at [illegible] in the Town and Island of Bombay, part of which [illegible] the name of Dewjee Dhurmajee, in the books [illegible] of Land Revenue under No. 42, and the [illegible] in the books of Nowrojee Jam[illegible] Wa[illegible] Kazendar under No. 15, all which Land contains by admeasurement 2,281 square yards or thereabouts; bounded on or towards the North and East by a [illegible] land belonging to Ardaseer Hormusjee, on or towards the West by a piece of land belonging to Nowrojee [illegible]etjee, and on or towards the South by the public road, [illegible] that all persons having any claim thereon are required [illegible] make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, [illegible]itors for the Purchasers, within 14 days from the date [illegible]of, otherwise all those persons will be presumed to have [illegible]ed their claims (if any) and the contract will thereupon be completed.—Dated this 15th day of August 1864.
MACFARLANE AND GREEN,
Solicitors for the Purchasers.

[illegible]E EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 [illegible]ES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed [illegible] in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which [illegible] been established in England, hereby give notice, that [illegible] are prepared at once to transact the following business:

[illegible] receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money [illegible] security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or [illegible] course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation [illegible] land, to Contractors for public and private Works; [illegible] Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

[illegible] further particulars may be obtained from the above [illegible] firm.
[illegible] June 1864.

[illegible] SCINDE PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

ધી સીંદ પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

[illegible] प्रेस कपनी (लीमीटेड.)

N[illegible]CE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SECOND [illegible]ALL of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty per share [illegible] the Scinde Press Company (Limited), will be payable [illegible] office of the undersigned between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on or before the 22nd August. Interest [illegible] the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all [illegible] paid Calls by that date and the shares will be liable [illegible] forfeiture. By order of the Directors,
EWA[illegible], LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Office, Bombay, 29th July 186[illegible]

THE ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી એલેકઝાંડરા પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि अलेक्झांड्रा प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned, to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Office, Bombay, Bruce Lane, No. [illegible], 13th August 1864.

WIGGINS, TEAPE & Co., [illegible] ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Power vested in them, by Resolutions passed at an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Royal Bank of India the 6th June, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 9th July 1864, the Board of Directors have determined on issuing the New Shares of the additional Capital of Forty Lacs of Rupees at a premium of Twenty per cent., or Rs. 40 per Share. This sum, together with a first Call of Rs. 50 per Share, is payable on or before the 2nd day of September next, but it is optional with Shareholders to pay the premium and the full amount of the New Shares on that date, which payment will entitle Shareholders availing themselves of the option given, to participate in the dividend to be declared by the Bank for the current half-year ending 31st December 1864. Shareholders paying the premium and first Call only will entitle themselves to interest at the rate of 9 per cent. on the amount of such Call from the date of payment and Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be charged on all Calls and premiums unpaid on the 2nd September, or any other rate shall be notified. By order of the Board,
10th August 1864. GORDON, Manager.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

શારફીચર અફ શેઅરઝ

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે બાંડેડ વેરહાઊશકંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बांबे बांडेड वेरहाऊसकंपनी (लिमीटड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Instalments with Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. have not been paid at the Office of this Company on WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

1st Instalment of Rs. 200 due		allotment.
2nd „ „	200	1st September 1863.
3rd „ „	200	1st October 1863.
4th „ „	300	10th June 1864.

Total Rs. 900 per share.
By order of Board of Directors,
ALEX BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, No. 8, Hornby Row, [illegible] August 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.)—A Resolution having been passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held on the 20th June, confirmed at a subsequent similar Meeting held on 26th July, that the Company be wound up.

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the Provisions of Article 112 of the Supplemental Articles of Association, a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of receiving a Joint Report of the Directors and Liquidators, and to take into consideration the dissolution of the Company.
ROPPRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th August 1864.

NOTICES.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.
W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુંબાઇ જાઇંટ શટાક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.
By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.
Bombay, 5th July 1864.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.
Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

FINAL CALL OF RS. 30 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that payment of the Call may be marked thereon.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 28th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 11th August 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to noon on the 20th instant, for Reclaiming Ground between the Wellington Pier and the Dock Yard.

A Schedule of quantities and Specification can be obtained on application.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the party whose Tender may be accepted. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for rejection of Tenders.
J. A. FULLER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, 9th August 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Annandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the bill of lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.
By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 50 per Share, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the half year which ended on the 30th June last, will be payable to the Proprietors of the above Company at the Office of the undersigned on and after the 15th September next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 15th September 1864.
By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, B. C. Mill Company.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 10th August 1864.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Allottees and purchasers of Shares in the above named Company will please take notice that the Share Certificates are ready for issue.

It is requested that the Allotment Papers or Receipts may be endorsed to the effect that the holder has received a Share Certificate for each Share therein mentioned.

As regards the Shares purchased at Auction the Premium Receipt must be attached to the Receipts for the first Call. GEO. WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

PROSPECTUS.—THE BOMBAY AND COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)—*Capital Ten* (10) *Lacs of Rupees in 5,000 shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase. Promoted and guaranteed by the "Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)*

The object for which the Company is established is to undertake the cultivation of Coffee and other Agricultural Produce on the West Coast of India.

The Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited) has the option of purchasing four valuable Coffee Estates in the Wynaad, at the price of three Lacs of Rupees and with satisfactory guarantees, and propose to transfer these Estates to the Company at the same price.

Of this sum, Rs. 2,10,000 or Rupees 42 a Share will be called up at once and the remainder within five years.

The Corporation will have a charge on the Estate for the unpaid Balance and Interest at 9 per cent. until payment.

The Corporation will guarantee the Company a net return of 14 per cent. per annum on the sum of Rs. 2,10,000 for the period of five years from the date of the incorporation of the Company and will by two half yearly payments pay this sum to the Company annually.

The Corporation will provide for the management of the Estates during the five years over which its guarantee extends, and will supply the funds necessary for the purpose of properly working the same, and at the end of that term deliver over the Estates to the Company subject to usual wear and tear.

The Corporation will receive the produce of the Estates during these 5 years and will be entitled to retain an average of 15 per cent. per annum [illegible] on the purchase money for its own benefit.

If at the end of the term of 5 years the net returns from these Estates after paying all charges and disbursements have exceeded an average of 15 per cent. per annum on three Lacs, such excess, after deducting one-fourth to be paid to the Manager, will be equally divided between the Corporation and the Company.

The above arrangement will give the Company a certain guaranteed return on the capital [illegible] paid up with a possibility at the end of five years of a handsome bonus and the absolute right to four Estates which the Promoters anticipate will then give very large returns.

The Shares will be allotted at a premium of 15 per cent. and an allotment preference will be given to persons who on the day of allotment are registered holders of shares in the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)

All premiums received will belong to the Corporation. The Corporation reserves the right of cancelling allotments, if all the Shares in the Company be not taken up.

Applications for Shares must be addressed to the Manager, Bombay Joint Stock Corporation (Limited.)

No application will be received after the 20th instant.
Bombay, 12th August 1864.

LIQUIDATION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY OF THE LATE FIRM OF HUNT, MONNET & Co.—The inhabitants of Bombay and its vicinity are hereby informed, that on MONDAY the 8th instant, the Shop No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, will be opened and the sale of goods commenced. In order to effect a speedy and profitable sale for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm, Mr. G. Monnet has been instructed by the Official Assignee to dispose of the Bombay Stock at a *great discount for ready cash.*

LIST OF GOODS.

Jewellery consisting of handsome Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c. &c.

A large assortment of Mosaic Jewellery.

Handsome Jewel Cases. Dressing Cases mounted with silver. Fancy Articles in great variety. Selected Card Cases and Fans. Flower Vases. Telescopes. Papier Mache Ware. Jet Ware. Electro Plated Ware.

A selection of fancy Articles from Elkington & Co. A large quantity of Stationary, Portable Writing Desks. Dispatch Boxes. Cash Boxes with Chubb's Locks. Handsomely bound Albums. Penknives and Scissors in great variety. Stereoscopes. Stereoscopic Views and Carte de Visites. Pocket and Memorandum Books.

Toilet Articles, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Fancy Bottles, Perfumery, &c.—Yellow and Fancy Soaps.

A small selection of Silks and Muslins Gloves, Braces, Gent's, Ladies, and Children's Boots and Shoes. Parasols. Small Umbrellas. Silk Handkerchiefs, and Puggrees.

Powder Flasks and Shot Pouches. Brandy Flasks. Walking Sticks. Riding Whips. Chamois Leathers. Tobacco of every description in tins. Croquet Cases in great variety. Meer schaum Pipes. Briar R. Pipes, &c. &c.

Racket Bats and Shoes. Carpet Bags and Trunks.

Tucker's Wall Lamps. Fish Patent Coffee Pots. Two Billiard Cloths and Billiard Balls. 6 Family Ice Machines. A few dozens of Cut Glass Tumblers and Decanters.

One First Class Grand Sore Piano, "Collard and Collard." One do. Cottage do. 'b French Pianos, "Debain." Iron Gas Chairs.

A good Assortment of Oilman Stores just opened. Vegetable and Flower Seeds almost opened (from James Grant & Co.) A small quantity of Vines and Spirits; and many other Sundries.
Bombay, 6th August 186[illegible]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—Richard Willis, Esq., of Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Andrew Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
A. F. Wallace, Esq., of Messrs. Wallace & Co.
John L. Scott, Esq., of Finlay, Clark & Co.
Samuel L. Acland, Esq., Solicitor.
Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.

Manager.—A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security,

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted at current rates.

Deposits are received for fixed periods, the present rates are

For 4 months	5	per cent.
6 do.	7	„
12 do.	8	„

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours	10 to 4.
Saturdays	10 to 1.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.
By Order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary
Bombay, 27th July 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to
PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for melting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Shigram, with a quiet good Grey Horse and Harness, will be sold separately if required.

Also, a strong Bay Galloway Gelding, with Saddle, Bridle and other Horse Furniture.

The above are the properties of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, or they would not be parted with at all. May be seen and further particulars learned on application to MR. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay.
Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. Third Edition by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ¼ to 12 per cent. Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 2[illegible] per 100 Dollars, Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commissions or Brokerage and Exchange from ¼ to 10 percent.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
„ Reading do.	„ Bull's Eye Lanterns.
„ Tent do.	„ Hand do.
„ Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have engaged the services of Mr. Robertson as Cutter and Manager of their firm, Gentlemen may rest assured of a fashionable and first class fit, Mr. Robertson having been employed in some of the first houses in England. Children's Knickerbocker suits made of the newest patterns. A large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths always on hand.

- Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
- A variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
- Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
- Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
- White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
- Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
- Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
- Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
- Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
- Angola, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
- Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
- Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
- Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
- Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
- Revolvers by Colt and Adam.
- A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
- Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
- Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
- A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
- Waterproof Gentlemen's Coats and Leggings, lately arrived by last Mail.
- Good English Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles, new and second-hand.
- Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
- Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND CONTRACTORS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermentioned Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

- 3 H P Condensing Engine with Portable Boiler.
- 2 H P Upright Portable Engine.
- 4 H. P. Horizontal Engine with egg shaped Boiler.
- 4 H. P. Upright Portable Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
- 10 H. P. Do. do. do.
- 12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine and Flue Boiler.
- Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
- Planing Machine.
- Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.
- Hand Drilling Machines with coned Pulleys for power.
- One 3 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.
- One 18½ by 36 Horizontal Engine, Cornish Boiler 19 ft. by 6 ft., with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.
- One 16½ by 30 in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 3 ft.
- One Portable Engine on Wheels, 9 in. by 16 in. Cylinder 2 in. by 2½ in. Steam Whistles.
- Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hanging Brackets, &c.
- Ten Do. 2½ in. &c.
- Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 16 and 18 feet beds.
- One self-acting and Screw cutting 6 in. Centre. 6 feet Bed Foot Lathe.
- Single and double acting Horizontal Pumping Engines suitable for Ship Board or Pumping foundations or Cotton Factory's as [illegible] they act well as Fire Engines, having upright Portable Tubular Boilers.
- 2 Hydraulic Presses, just the size for such bales as Cotton Mills turn out.
- 2 Screwing Machines, one Patent Cotton Gin.
- 2 Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws of various sizes.
- Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
- A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
- 2½ in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., and 12 in. Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
- Steel Mill Picks, with handles complete.
- Brass Water Gauges, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
- Upright self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
- 3 ft. Corn Mills with French Burr Stones.
- 3 ft. 6 in. „ do. do.
- 4 ft. do. do.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings and the Machinery may be seen.
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.
Bombay, 1st August 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW, now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

FOR SALE.—Lytle's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen.
LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.

- Hock and Moselle—Sparkling, Superior.
- Sherries—superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
- Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
- Guns and Rifles.
- Saloon Rifles and Pistols.
- Revolvers in cases complete.
- Cartridge Cases, &c.

10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage		1854	Rs.	32.
2 Do.	do.	do. 1858	„	26.
2 Do.	do.	do. 1860	„	23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Magnums at Rs. 19. Apply to CALDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.
Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Bombay, 27th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

		per doz.
BRANDIES.—Martell's	Rs.	28
„ Otard, Dupuy's 1857	„	24
„ Old Champagne Cognac	„	36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom	„	1[illegible]
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	„	24
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's	„	30
Gerothwold's	„	25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)	„	25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)	„	40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville	„	17
„ The first growths	„	30

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.
Bombay, 1st July 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„ „
„ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH [illegible] for sale at their Godowns the following:—

Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, Qts.	Rs. 5	per doz.
Stout, „ „	„ 5	„
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury & Buxton,	„ 4½	„

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
10, Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following Wines, &c:—

Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne		per doz.
Mumms Magnums	Rs.	60
Do. do. do. Quarts	„	36
Do. do. do. Pints per case of 2 doz.	„	40
Do. do. do. Nonpareils Moselles, Quarts.	„	40
Do. do. do. Hocks	„	40
Sherry Mires Blue Seal	„	22
Do. Yellow Seal	„	26
Do. Black Seal	„	30
Brandy Martell's	„	28
Claret, Margaux Medoc	„	18

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
10 Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE, apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ..... per dz. Rs. 4½

N. B.—In the Barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made.

		per dozen.
BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs.	16
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	„	15
Do. white do.	„	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	„	38
Green Seal, quarts	„	42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	„	32
Chateau Beychevelle	„	17
St. Estephe, a light breakfast wine	„	12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	„	9
MOSELLE—Sparkling, quarts	„	30
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity.	„	32
SHERRY—Do pale old dry.		
Good pale tiffin (Corissos')	„	22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	„	28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	„	12
CARBINES and RIFLES—Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)		At various prices.
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof		
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding		

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

NOTICE.—We have much pleasure in informing our Indian constituents and the public that MR. CHARLES PALMER, our late representative in Bombay, and for many years connected with our London business, has this day been admitted a Partner in our House.
CUTLER & Co.
London, 44, Mark Lane, 30th June 1864.

With reference to the above, we beg to announce that the style of our Firm from this date will be "CUTLER, PALMER & Co." (Late CUTLER & Co.,) and in making this announcement we avail ourselves of the opportunity to express our thanks to our Indian friends for the continued support they have been good enough to extend to us, from the establishment of our late Branch House in Bombay, in 1845, by our then Agent, MR. ROBERT KNIGHT, to the closing of the same in 1862, by MR. CHARLES PALMER, and continued from that time to the present, to our respected Friends, Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS of Bombay, who have entered into an arrangement with us, for an unexpired term of Three Years, to keep in their godowns a large and choice assortment of our Wines and Spirits, &c., and to whom we respectfully solicit that all orders from our Friends in Western India may be sent for execution.

In Calcutta and the N. W. Provinces, our Wines, &c., may be obtained on application to Messrs. D. M. FOLKARD & Co., of 4 Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, who have lately entered into an arrangement with us to receive our Wines, &c., on their own account.

In Madras, we are for the present wholly unrepresented, and shall therefore be most glad to receive *direct* orders from that Presidency, addressed to us, as above.

We solicit for our New Firm a continuance of the favors above acknowledged, and subjoin our quotations, for all India, which include Duty, and all expenses, save transit-charges to up-country stations from either Presidency town.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s (LATE CUTLER & Co.)
LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS.

Address:—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, 44, MARK LANE, LONDON.

		Rs. per doz. Qrts.	Pts.
Claret	No. 1 .... Black Capsule	35	18
	No. 2 .... Blue	30	16
	No. 3 .... Yellow	26	14
	No. 4 .... Green	22	12
	Medoc .... Red	18	10
Champagne	Brand, Cutler & Co.	38	20
	Brand, C. & Co.	32	0
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	[illegible]
Port	Black Seal	28	15
	Red Seal	24	13
Sherry	Amontillado .... Black Seal	33	0
	Pale Amoroso .... „	30	0
	Light Golden .... Green „	28	0
	„ .... Blue „	28	0
	Pale .... Brown „	26	0
	„ .... Yellow „	22	0
	„ .... White „	19	0
Ginger .... Wine		18	0
Cognac, Old and Pale .... (Blue Capsule)		33	0
„ „ .... (Yellow „)		28	0
Gin Old Tom		20	0
Whiskey, Sauce Malt		22	0
Rum, Old Jamaica		20	0
Curacoa	Brown .... in Glass Bottles	42	22
	White .... „ Bottles	42	22
Maraschino, Di Zara		40	21
Cherry Brandy		30	15

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just landed ex *City of London*, *Monarchy*, and *City of Amoy*, a handsome and light four-seated new OPEN CARRIAGE; one ditto MALVERN DOG CART with Lamps—both built by MCNAUGHT and SMITH of London; a handsome and light new ALBERT BUGGY by Robertson of London; a very handsome and small English-built BROUGHAM, with Lamps and Shaft by J. and W. Wilson of Glasgow; one ditto LANDAU SOCIABLE with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft by F. J. SMITH & Co. of London; a light Office SHIGRAM by COLLETT. A handsome and Light English-built MAIL PHAETON with Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by LAURIE AND MARNER; and other Carriages.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
Bombay, 9th August 1864.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort.—White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpeting, Carpets with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

FRESH STORES ex *City of Edinburgh* and *Caribbean*.—Finest York Hams and Wiltshire Bacon, Pigs' Cheeks, Cheeses of sorts, dried Ox Tongues, ditto in Jelly, Bologna Oxford Truffled Pork and Beef Sausages, Oxford Prawn, Potted Meats, preserved Truffled Poultry and Game, Potted Meats and Preserved Meats in tins, Fish assorted, Soup ditto, Vegetables ditto, Pickles, Sauces, Flavoring Essences, Jams and Jellies, Syrups, Fruits in Syrup, Fruits in Noyeau and Brandy, Tarts, Crystallized and Dessert Fruits, &c., Biscuits, Chocolate, Sundries, Cocoa and Cocoa-paste, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Isinglass and Gelatine.

Always in stock of the best brands.

Brandy, Wines, Old Tom, Hollands, Whiskey, Liqueur, Geneva, Cherry Brandy, Champagne, Moselle, Hock, Curacoa, Maraschino, Vermouth, Beer, Allsopp's and Tennant's (Bass excepted), Porter

Fishing Tackle, Games, Stationery, Perfumery, Chubb's Locks and Boxes, and other goods, Tobacco and Pipes, best Manilla and Trichinopoly Cheroots, &c.
DWYER & Co.'s Store, Forbes' Street.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye......... in ¼ lb.	Tin and	Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York River	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 14 per lb.

York and Westphalia Hams.	Neat's Tongues.
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chaps and Pigs Cheek.

CHEESE.

Chedder	Parmesan
Stilton	Gruyere
Pine	Richmond
Somerset	Barkley
Gueyre	

At 1¼ per lbs.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, Fort and Byculla, and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the work, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST OF GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.

In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail.—The largest selection in Bombay.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete	...Rs.	320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	...	500
Do. do. forming a pair if required	...	250
Do. do. do. do.	...	275
Do. do. with Opal	...	240
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds	...	140
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	...	110
Do. do. do. Emeralds	...	110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds	...	300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	...	250
Do. do. do. do.	...	200
Do. Necklets...	...Rs. 210, 170 and	90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	...Rs. 30 to	100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from	...Rs. 90 to	200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen	...Rs. 80 to	250

- Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
- Do. Vinaigrettes, Scent Bottles.
- Do. Charms in great variety.
- Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
- Do. Seals in cases complete.
- Do. Signet and other Rings.
- Do. Wedding and Guard do.
- Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
- Do. Solitaires.
- Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
- Ivory do. do.
- Silver Mugs for Children.
- Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
- Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
- Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.
- Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.
- Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.

ALSO

- Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
- Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
- Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
- Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

- A farther supply of Bows and Arrows.
- Cricket Leggings and Racquet Bats.
- Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
- Croquet Games.
- Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
- Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs
- Clothes Brushes.
- Nail and Tooth Brushes.
- Perfumery from different makers

Fort and Byculla.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—The following Wines just received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:

Champagne, Quarts,	in cases containing	1	dozen	each.
Moselle, „	„ „	1	„	„
Do. Pints	„ „	2	„	„
Hockheimer, Quarts,	„ „	1	„	„
Macobrunner, „	„ „	1	„	„
Sherry (Yellow Seal,)	„ „	2	„	„
Do. (Black Seal,)	„ „	2	„	„
Brandy,	„ „	1	„	„

Also, some superior Sherries and Brandy from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell, and a few Cases of Claret, St. Julien, and La Rose. W. NICOL & Co.
14th July 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
„ „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	28	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	2[illegible]	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	1[illegible]	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	1[illegible]	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepare to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—A NEAT ENGLISH-BUILT BUGGY, with high-caste Bay Arab and Harness complete. Price moderate. Apply "A. B. C.," care of Manager Bombay Gazette.

NOTICE.—THURSTON'S BEST IMPERIAL PETROLIAN, 12 ft., SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE, with India Rubber Cushions; on massive turned Pillars, with adjusting Screws, Cues, Balls, Revolving Lamps, &c. &c., complete, expected early next month by ESPERANCE AND PANNAH.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The time for receiving Tenders for the erection of Bridges and Approaches over the Railway for the Grant, Breach Candy, and Malabar Point Roads is extended from 18th to 31st instant.
J. R. JANE, Managing Agent.
Offices, Lall Bagh, 17th August 1864.

TO BE LET,—From 1st October next, the whole of the Premises, No. 6, Apollo Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co. These Premises have a stone-built Treasury, large Godown, and a spacious Compound, and a large Stable, with separate entrance from Forbes Street. For further particulars apply to Mr. DARASHAW DHUNJEESHA CAPTAIN, No. 12, Church Street.

MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAPH IN CONNECTION WITH THE ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, AND SUEZ TELEGRAPH.—The undersigned will receive Messages for transmission direct by Telegraph from Suez to England and any part of the Continent of Europe.
For Tariff of rates and all other particulars, apply to
ROBERT DUNDAS, Agent.
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Bombay, 16th August 1864.

FIREWOOD.—A sale of Government Firewood at the Titwalla Station, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will take place at noon on THURSDAY the 25th August 1864, at Titwalla.
The Government reserved price is Rs. 4-2 per candy, with this reserve, the sale will be absolute. It will be sold in small lots of about 20 Candies each. Terms—Cash: immediate delivery. The Wood is piled close to the Railway siding, and is open to inspection.
Tanna, Collector's Office, 16th August 1864.

NOTICE.—ASSESSMENT UPON HOUSES, BUILDINGS, AND GROUNDS.—In accordance with the requirements of Clauses VIII. and IX. of Act XXV. of 1858, notice is hereby given, that the Book containing the valuation and the rate assessed for the year 1864, upon Houses, Buildings, and Grounds, situated within the Town and Suburbs of Bombay and Colaba, will remain open at this Office from THURSDAY the 18th instant, to SATURDAY the 3rd September next, for the inspection of all parties concerned: and that any objections to the rate must be made and the grounds of such objections stated, in writing, and lodged at this Office on or before the latter date.
By order of the Municipal Commissioners,
J. N. C. Beyts, Clerk to the Board.
Bombay, M. Commrs' Office, 15th August 1864.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. GREY & Co.:—

First quality Moet's Champagne		Rs.	40
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry		„	30
Leith Ginger Wine		„	10
Rhenish Wines	Prince Metternich	„	35
	Johannisberg	„	34
	Steinberg Cabinet	„	30
	Flower of Moselle	„	27
	Marcobrunn	„	24
	Ru des Humberg	„	22
	Geisenheim	„	20
	Burgundy	„	20
Morice Cox & Co.'s Pale Ale		„	5¼

16th August 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co's Steamer Malta, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, at 7 o'clock a. m. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas which must be prepaid in Stamps, until 8 o'clock a. m.
Registered Letters will be received until 6 p. m. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer [illegible], will be closed on SUNDAY the 28th inst., at 6 p. m. [illegible] for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until [illegible] a. m. on the 29th idem.
An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer [illegible], will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—August, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Qr., Wednesday 24th [illegible] 54m. a. m.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	18	Saturn sets at [illegible]	5 45	6 24	11 23	10 49	18th August 1864, 6h. 0m.
Fri.	19	Uranus rises at [illegible]	5 45	6 23	[illegible]	0 10	
Sat.	20	Daybreak at [illegible]	5 45	6 22	9 30	0 52	
Sun.	21	St. Bernard—[illegible]	5 43	6 21	1 17	1 29	
Mon.	22	Twilight ends at 7.17 [illegible]	5 44	6 21	2 1	2 24	
Tues.	23	Uranus sets at [illegible]	5 44	6 20	2 45	3 13	
Wed.	24	St. Bartholomew	5 44	6 [illegible]	3 40	4 9	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Aug. 2	Kurrachee	Aug. 10
Agra	July [illegible]	Lahore	Aug. 6
Allahabad	[illegible]	London	July [illegible]
Australia	Aug. 2	Mauritius	June 6
Alexandria	July 26	Madras	Aug. 11
Bangalore	Aug. 9	Malta	July 22
Calcutta	Aug. 10	Meerut	Aug. 9
Cape	May 21	Oude	Aug. 10
Ceylon	Aug. 1	Punjab	July 30
Cochin	July 30	Penang	Aug. 8
Delhi	Aug. 11	Rangoon	Aug. 10
France	July 19	Suez	July 27
Hongkong	July 29	Singapore	Aug. 6

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864.

The principles which are henceforth to guide the foreign policy of England perhaps concern more nearly us dwellers in India than even our fellow-subjects at home. For we are placed in the very disagreeable, if not humiliating, position of being quite unable to exert the slightest influence in the shaping of our own destinies. The colonies and dependencies of England must follow the course which the mother-country marks out for them; and, whether Parliament decrees peace or war, we have nothing to do but accept the situation, and submit to the fate assigned us. This state of dependence is of course not without its advantages. The people of India, for instance, in time of peace really constitute a model nation after the type that finds favour in the sight of the Manchester school of politicians. They have no foreign policy to distract their attention from the great object for which men were created and society exists, that of trafficking and amassing more and more money from day to day. The doctrines of "balance of power" and "non-intervention," which sometimes disturb the calculations of the keenest merchants in Europe, give them no trouble. A man does not care to think about political matters which are sure to be settled without any reference to what may be his feelings or opinions. Our enlightened fellow-subjects in this country wisely, therefore, abandon politics to those whose business it is to understand them. All they care to know is that the rulers of India have given them peace, security, and free trade, without sensibly increasing the burden of taxation, and have thus enabled them to bring the commerce of the country to an unprecedented pitch of prosperity, and to become themselves always richer and more self-satisfied in proportion to the extent of their ignorant neglect of anything more noble than material advancement. This condition of society may excite the enthusiastic admiration of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright; but it seems to us to represent a very grovelling and degraded state of humanity. Even from the materialistic point of view it has its disadvantages. For the immunity from civil discord and foreign war which England, while herself at peace with the States of the Continent and with America, is able to extend to India, must be exchanged, whenever the Queen's Government can no longer avoid a great war, for all the anxieties and dangers of a conflict with one or more of the most powerful nations of the world. Both England and India undoubtedly gain commercially by the connexion that exists between them in time of peace; but, while war would compel the people at home to acknowledge that the magnificent dependency of which they are justly proud absorbs so much of their military strength as to be a source of weakness to the Empire, India also might reasonably complain that she suffered as much injury as she caused, should her immense extent of unprotected sea-coast and her commerce of a hundred millions sterling ever be exposed to the depredations of French, Russian, or American corsairs, and her discontented population be excited to fresh disorders by the proffered assistance of foreign troops, on account of a quarrel of which the people of India would be at a loss even to comprehend the meaning and purpose.

It seems, then, that the recent debate in the House of Commons on English foreign policy must contain matter of real and vital interest to India. Nor can we doubt that the result of this debate, which has fixed the "commercial traveller" theory of the uses of diplomacy as for the present the law of England's dealings with foreign nations, is the most acceptable decision to the people of this country that Parliament could possibly have made. India, being helpless to alter her fate, can desire in present circumstances nothing more than that England should continue to maintain that policy of selfish isolation which has been imposed upon her by the ascendancy of the peace party at home. The remarkable triumph which the Manchester school have gained over all their opponents was perhaps less forcibly proclaimed by the complacent tone which Mr. Cobden employed in speaking of the former foreign policy of England as a thing of the past, and of his own pet theories as the admitted axioms of modern statecraft, than by the significant silence which Mr. Bright preserved throughout the debate. The member for Birmingham is the aggressive champion of the gospel of peace, ever ready to come to the front when he has an unpopular cause to support in the face of skilful and apparently overwhelming opposition. His silence in the debate on the vote of censure indicates the absence of any foe worthy to be encountered. Taking advantage of the discredit into which both the political parties have fallen because they clung too closely to ancient traditions, played fast and loose with the popular cause, and had no well-defined domestic or foreign policy,—and artfully appealing to that instinctive caution and dread of sacrificing its comforts which a state of surpassing prosperity brings into disagreeable prominence in the most generous and high-minded nations,—the Manchester politicians were when the vote of censure was moved masters of the situation; and nothing remained but for Mr. Cobden to register his victory and congratulate the House and the nation on their good sense in acquiescing in his view of the way in which the country ought to be governed. But will this triumph, complete as it appears for the moment, be of long duration? Will England be content to abide by a declaration of policy which would separate her from the rest of Europe and leave her with less influence in the direction of the affairs of the Continent than belongs to Portugal or Sweden? In the interests of peace itself one would fain hope that the country will soon shake off the yoke of the peace party, and shape for herself a policy dictated by other than merely sordid considerations. Attentive readers of the English Press will not have failed to note that the journals which may claim to represent the most thoughtful and intelligent class of the people—the men in fact who in the end make public opinion, despite the evil power of wealth—are unanimous in repudiating the non-intervention policy of Mr. Cobden. The *Daily News*, the *Economist*, the *Spectator*, the *Saturday Review*, and other papers of like standing, concur in rejecting as not only mean in itself, but perilous in the extreme to English interests, a policy which would let the country grow rich, timid, and unwarlike, while all the petty States of the Continent were appropriated by French, German, or Russian despots. Obviously, when the absolute monarchs of the Continent saw there were no more petty kingdoms left to annex, they would turn their armies, trained to conquest and lusting for plunder, against the country which boasted of being the storehouse of the wealth of the world; and England would fall by her own selfishness as Venice fell before, unregretted and unhonoured by mankind. The true doctrine of non-intervention is that England should be willing to recognize the *de facto* governments of other nations, and not pretend to interfere in the management of their domestic affairs. Continental wars have a bad name at home, because the Hanoverian Georges wasted English blood and money in the defence of their wretched little Electorate till the people fairly loathed the very name of Hanover and its princes. But if, instead of assisting Fredrick of Prussia to establish a Kingdom by robbery and fraud, the English Government had publicly protested against the first partition of Poland and employed her military power to prevent the perpetration of that gigantic wrong, it would certainly have violated the doctrine of non-intervention pure and simple, but it would have maintained the integrity of international law and proved that there was at least one Government in Europe prepared to maintain some appearance of morality in its relations with foreign States.

With deep regret we record the death of Mr. Keay, Agent of the Bank of Bombay at Sholapore. The deceased gentleman was thrown from his horse on Tuesday last, while taking equestrian exercise, and expired almost immediately afterwards.

The *Deccan Herald*:—"Government and the Bench of Justices have fallen out. They are said to have confirmed the appointments which were recently made, and to have expressed their disapproval of Mr. Ravenscroft's conduct, in a manner characteristically, offensive. The present government appear to be sinking lower and lower in public estimation; and we are glad to learn that the Bench of Justices are about to convene a meeting, at which, if the Justices are cool, resolute, and unanimous, they might adopt a series of resolutions, which if forwarded to the proper quarter, would, in all probability, prove fatal to the administration. The Supreme Government have, for a considerable time, watched, with feelings of astonishment, the opinions entertained by the public at large, respecting a government that at one time promised to be popular. The primary cause of failure is, we believe, well understood in the more elevated official circles. But at present we need not indicate it. The public are absolutely beginning to "chaff" the rulers of the realm. Finding that the capitalists of Bombay laughed at the sale of lands, on a lease of 99 years, the length of the period has been extended to 999 years. Any proceeding more absurd than this it is difficult to imagine. Just fancy 999 years! Why Dr. Cumming, or any of the modern prophets would tell the inquisitive, for eighteen pence or half a crown, that the world will be drawn into the sun, and cinnerated in less than half that time. And yet the same men, who patronize 999 years' leases, are shocked at time bargains, share speculations, and trade transactions, generally. In the serene atmosphere of Poona, we entertained hopes that the intellectual elements would have solidified and acquired a degree of hardness which would have resisted the influence of the genius of absurdity. But our anticipations have vanished, and we grieve to say that we have been compelled, as it were, to live to deplore a state of imbecility which has converted the people of the West into objects of pity, amongst all the nations who compose this vast empire."

The *Hurkaru*:—"We hear that the finding and sentence of Major C. Murray's Court-Martial have arrived by telegraph at the Presidency, and that the punishment awarded by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is trivial, a reprimand or something of the sort."

The *Englishman*:—"We have heard that the Secretary of State has been making enquiries regarding the differences between the Indigo Planters and Ryots in Bengal, whether all have returned to their usual work or not, and what the produce of indigo is in the districts, whether it has reached its former average or not."

The same:—"The Governor of Bombay lately reported that there was no law by which a settlement officer could compel a person who claims to possess trees independently of the lands, to part with them or remove them if he has really a right to them. The Governor General has decided that, if the land is the property of Government, and that if in the course of the settlement the Ryot is ousted, he should have ample notice and if he had planted the trees, full compensation should be made to him for them."

The same:—"We hear that the Dhurm and Deb Raj of Bhootan sent a messenger with presents to the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal to pave the way for submission, in spite of the opposition of the Umlah, but the messenger was stopped at Paro by the Penlow and all the presents taken from him. The Umlah argue that the Britishwill treat their mission after the fashion of the treatment Mr. Eden's mission met with, but the Dhurm Raj, who appears to be better acquainted with the British than the others, assured them that they were mistaken. The messenger, it is said, goes on without the intended presents."

The same:—"Singapore papers to the 21st ultimo inform us that the Dutch are getting into 'hot water' by their persistent encroachments on the North Eastern Coast of Sumatra, and those interested in trade in that quarter entertain fears that the pursuance of such a policy on the part of the Dutch will be highly injurious to the interests of commerce, as it is asserted that wherever Dutch power extends our commerce is burdened with two-fold the imports paid by its own subjects, while in the Indian trade the Dutch merchant is on a perfect equality with our own.

"The *Free Press* contains an account of the coronation of the king of Cambodia, at which the French Envoy was present, and addressed the newly crowned monarch as follows:—

"France holds out her powerful hand to kings and peoples who walk in the way of civilization and who seek what is right. If her intentions are for a moment misconceived, soon her noble word removes the obstacles and dissipates the error. The presence of the Siamese Ambassador at this Cambodian ceremony is a proof of this; this high personage has travelled in Europe; he has seen France, and he comprehends that, while recognising the former relations between Siam and Cambodia, we have the right to hold here the first place, as much by the force of arms as by the genius of our civilization. Such are the ideas of eminent men worthy of governing. Sire! place this crown on your head without fear; it will be secure there if you are loyal towards France. Let the king and chiefs recollect these words; the Admiral, the friend of this kingdom, charged me to speak them.""

Our Lahore correspondent, writing on the 9th instant, says:—"I have this moment received, and hasten to communicate to you, the following important intelligence: Sir Herbert Edwardes is to be Sir Robert Montgomery's successor as Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab. In October, when the Viceroy will be present at Lahore, Sir Robert will lay down, and Sir Herbert assume, the reins of Government. After a few months, the new Lieutenant Governor will visit England on urgent business, leaving the administration temporarily in the hands of Mr. McLeod. This is all I can tell you to-day; my letter is brief enough, but the news it contains is, I hope, sufficiently important to induce you to excuse the brevity."

There was some discussion lately in the correspondence columns of this journal of the question whether or not the great Duke of Wellington was a Freemason. In the recently published Eleventh Volume of the Duke's Supplementary Despatches, we find the following letter:

"*To the Masters of the several Lodges of Freemasons at Bath.*

"24th July, 1816.

"The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to the [&c. &c.], and is much flattered by their desire to enrol his name on their list; but he is concerned to inform them that he is not a Freemason."

It is clear, therefore, that, although the Duke may have subsequently joined the Brotherhood, his military career at all events had closed before he became a Mason.

The *Delhi Gazette*:—"The following from a trustworthy writer in Cabool to a gentleman in these provinces, has been placed at our disposal. It confirms our own communications from the same place:—

"Ameer Shere Allee Khan is in Bulkh. Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan has asked the Ameer's pardon for having been hostile towards him. It is said that in consequence of Sirdar Ufzul Khan's oppression, the people of Bulkh and his own army were so much against him, that when the Ameer's camp arrived in Bulkh numbers deserted his camp and went over to the Ameer. The Cabool troops of Ufzul Khan were ordered by the Ameer to be paid off their arrears, and to be sent to Cabool. The Ameer took charge of all the Bulkh troops himself, and left the revenue department with Ufzul Khan. Sirdar Ufzul Khan was so much afraid of the Ameer that he did not consent to show himself to the Ameer until Meer Ufzul Khan, the son of late Sirdar Kohun Dil Khan, Candaharee, went to the Sirdar with a Koran on the Ameer's part and brought him. After Sirdar Ufzul Khan had agreed to the proposals of the Ameer, a tent was ordered to be pitched between both camps, and there the interview took place.

"Fifty valuable horses with inlaid golden saddles were presented by Ufzul Khan to the Ameer on the occasion, while the Ameer granted a grand khillut, consisting of horses and other valuable articles to Ufzul Khan.

"Ameer Shere Allee Khan and Sirdar Ufzul Khan are now busy making arrangements about Bulkh, and other places.

"Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan is still in Rawul Pindee. The Ameer proposes to allow him one hundred and fifty thousand rupees a year in lieu of his jageers and troops, and to keep him with him in Cabool. Shah Murd Khan, Hakim of Jellalabad, and Synd Baboo Jan have been desired by the Ameer to go to Rawul Pindee to bring Mohamed Auzim Khan.

"The Persian ambassador with a letter for the Ameer has gone to Bamean, and is waiting there the Ameer's return from Bulkh.

"The letter of the Shah contains three proposals to the Ameer.

"1st.—To release Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan, the son of late Sooltan Jan, and to restore the Hakoomut of Heerat to him.

"2ndly.—To return all the Persian guns taken in and about Heerat.

"Lastly.—To coin money and to read the Khootba in Heerat in the Shah's name.

"If the Ameer agrees to these terms, he is to have from the Persian Court eighteen thousand gold mohurs a year.

"Rumour is prevalent in Cabool to the effect that the Ameer has taken Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, and his brother prisoners, and has sent them to Cabool."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS.

17th August.

Securities Five and a half, 10 premium.
Fives, 3¼ premium.
Fours, 7½ discount.
Document Bills 2s. 1½d.
Dead weight £2.
Light Freight, £3.
Cotton £2 10s.
Interest on loans 8 per cent.
Money market tighter.
40 inches Grey Shirtings 7 lbs. Rs. 11-3.
Number 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 8.

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE 17th August.

Arrival steamer *Bombay* from Sydney 22nd, Melbourne 26th July, and King George's Sound 3rd August.

No news of importance received.

Another engagement has taken place in New Zealand between our troops and Maories in which the latter were completely repulsed with a heavy loss on their side.

It is reported that the East Coast tribes are making preparations for further fighting.

Coffee better inquiry.

Sugar Market somewhat inactive.

Metal dull.

BOMBAY.

Cholera of a very fatal type has broken out among the native population of Mahim. Several cases have occurred in which the victim was carried off in the short space of two hours from the commencement of the attack.

The ship *General Nickels*, which arrived here from Bushire on the 12th inst., put in leaky on her way to Batavia, whither she was bound. It is feared she will have to discharge the whole of her cargo before the leak can be stopped.

We perceive that the Elphinstone Land and Press Company have entered into a contract with the Municipal Commissioners to supply water to the shipping in harbour, at a reasonable rate; they will commence operations on the 20th instant.

Government have determined upon reclaiming the space between the Wellington Pier (Apollo Bunder) and the Dockyard, and have accordingly invited tenders for the same. The ground when so reclaimed will, it is believed, be appropriated as a site for the Post Office.

The work of widening the Colaba Causeway is proceeding in a most vigorous manner. Within the last few days there have not been less than six men and as many coolee women employed in levelling the roadway; and if this state of things should continue, there is still hopes that the road may be ready for the reception of metal towards the close of the monsoon next year.

We hear the authorities admit the "soft impeachment" of the roads and scavenging of the Island being in a very unsatisfactory condition. They say they are powerless to prevent it, inasmuch as the labour [illegible] is devoted to the work; the Bombay Reclamation Co., the Elphinstone Reclamation Co., and other works now in progress offering greater attractions in the way of pay than the Municipal Commissioners are able to do.

The new Fort Police Office in the Dockyard is a great improvement on the old one in Forbes Street, and will, when all the new fittings and arrangements are completed, be found very convenient for the public. The arrangements made for the accommodation of the Press are all that can be desired, and reflect great credit on the worthy Magistrates who preside there; and at the same time set an example which might be followed with advantage by the other law courts of Bombay.

The contract time for the completion of all the sections of work on the G. I. P. Railway expires next year, but owing to the delay on the part of the contractors, who, to save expense, send forward their material on the telescopic principle, and to other causes, such as scarcity of food, dearness of labour and materials, want of water, and sickness on the Ghauts, the works are not likely to be completed before 1868. The total length of the line when completed will be 1,305 miles, of which 555 are now open: there are under construction 562 and under survey 188 mile.

The cost of sending the *Columbian* home under full steam has brought out an order from the Managing Directors of the P. and O. Company to the effect that vessels proceeding round the Cape for the purpose of being overhauled in England are in future to sail instead of steam. The steamer *China*, therefore, is having her screw removed, and being otherwise altered so as to enable her to proceed to England under sail. She has, moreover, been laid on the berth for cargo, which is a new feature in connection with this Company's vessels.

The ship *Golden Dream* was hauled into the Government Dock on Monday for the purpose of being repaired. This vessel was loaded and ready for sea, when a bad leak caused her to make so much water as to render it necessary for her cargo to be transhipped to another vessel. The cause of all this mischief was owing to the rudder bands being too short, the leverage from which on the stern post tore off a strip of copper, and worked out the oakum, &c. from one of the seams. She is to have new rudder bands of a proper length, and will shortly be again ready to take cargo.

The construction of the Electric Telegraph with wires, insulators, &c. on the G. I. P. Railway cost Rs. 3,44,018, or Rs. 622 per mile. The working expenses amount to Rs. 2,611, or somewhat under Rs. 5 per mile open; against Rs. 24 in Bengal. There were on the 1st April 57 offices open, and the wires from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore were in course of construction at that date; and Government had sanctioned the erection and insulation of a second wire (where one only had previously been in existence) throughout the whole extent of the Company's Telegraph system, computed at about 1,294 miles, which work would be commenced directly the material was received from England.

There is reason to believe that measures will shortly be taken by Government to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Petty Sessions, the subject having been repeatedly brought to the notice of the authorities by the presiding Judges of the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. It is high time that something was done to relieve the higher Courts of the great number of petty cases that now swell the calendar at the quarterly Criminal Sessions, many of which the Magisterial Courts, were their powers increased, would be quite competent to dispose of; thus the valuable time of the Judges and that of the Grand and Petit Juries would be relieved to a very considerable extent.

The Report of the Special Commissioner, Mr. G. N. Taylor, Railway Department, to Government, upon the affairs of the Railways in this Presidency, states that the total expenditure incurred up to the 30th June in connection with the G. I. P. Railway amounted to the sum of Rs. 9,11,73,730. The cost of the permanent way and works upon the completed portion of the line (553 miles) is set down at Rs. 4,92,57,462 or Rs. 89,097 per mile. The contract for the Bhore Ghaut Incline cost about 7 lacs per mile exceeding which the cost of the line per mile was Rs. 69,786. The cost of the stations, including the Locomotive depots at Bombay, Lanowlee and Egutpoora, was Rs. 14,92,380. It is estimated that the value of the work remaining to be done, inclusive of station building, is Rs. 7,71,41,960.

Yesterday, being Cocoanut Day, there was scarcely any business doing in the Fort; the Police Office, Banks and nearly all the public offices were closed. The usual fair was held on the Esplanade, and an unusually large portion of decidedly Europe goods exposed for sale, as well as no end of unmistakable looking native wares, consisting principally of curiously served up edibles and fruit. There were also a number of "Merry-go-rounds" and no end of singers, wrestlers, native musicians, snake charmers &c. Immense crowds were streaming towards Back Bay with cocoanuts decorated with flowers which were cast into the sea to propitiate the angry element at the close of what they consider the rainy season. There was a very large concourse of people present, but everything passed off quickly; the police arrangements were good and well carried out.

According to Mr. Taylor's Railway report it appears that during the half-year ending June 30th, 1863, the total number of passengers (all classes) on the G. I. P. Railway was 1,553,970, but the great bulk of these were 3rd class; paying only 2 pie per mile, the receipts from which do not appear [illegible] to the Railway. Inclusive of goods traffic, &c. the coaching receipts amounted to Rs. 6,71,[illegible]; whilst the working expenses were Rs. 5,40,616 or 63 per cent. Under these circumstances the Special Commissioner recommends is that the third class passenger fares should be raised from 2 to 3 pie per mile by ordinary train, which it is calculated would increase the receipts from this source by 3 lacs, but as this increase on the rate would probably close the rail to the poorest classes while for their own sake the Company cannot undertake to convey all passengers at an unremunerative rate, it is considered important that some arrangement should be made by which the railway can be brought within the reach of the lowest orders of the community by providing for them such diminished comfort as would not afford sufficient temptation to those in better circumstances to avail themselves of it. This object, it is suggested, might be achieved by running a special slow "Parliamentary pick up mixed train" once a week, at the charge of 2 pie per mile without disturbance to the regular trains.

On Monday morning, about 8 o'clock, a European seaman, who was wending his way along the pier of the Boree Bunder, towards the landing steps, lost his balance and fell head foremost into the sea, and was drowned in presence of a great number of spectators, and within a few yards of the landing steps, where several native boats were laying at the time. Incredible as it may appear, not a single individual attempted to rescue the unfortunate man, who was left to his fate. The body was not recovered until between 5 and 6 a. m. Tuesday morning, when it was found close to the spot where he fell. It was dragged up the slope, and left halfway up the [illegible] Boree Bunder slip, exposed to the sun and rain, with a piece of old dirty cudjurie about a yard long, thrown over the face, which was swollen and discoloured. The man wore at the time he fell into the sea a canvas jumper, a pair of cashmere trousers very much patched, a slate coloured cloth cap with a turn down flap to it, both arms were covered with marks, such as banners and other hieroglyphics similar to those which sailors usually delight to disfigure themselves, and the letters A. T. S., on the right arm. Police peon No. 514 was a spectator, who could do nothing more than call another, No. 929, to look on. It was mentioned that such a thing as a piece of rope was not to be found on the Bunder to throw to the poor fellow, even had he been able to take hold of it. It is quite certain had there been a small rope and life buoy near at hand (as there ought to be on all landing places) the man would have been saved.

The resignation of the Hon'ble H. L. Anderson, in consequence of his connexion with the Back Bay Reclamation enterprise,—having created a vacancy in the Governor's Council, Mr. William Hart, Revenue and Police Commissioner Southern Division, has been appointed in his place, and took the usual oaths at the opening of the Council sessions on the 30th ult. It was stated not long since that Mr. Hart would be our next Commissioner, on Mr. Mansfield going into the Council in September, or as soon as the Hon'ble J. D. Inverarity should retire; but we now learn that Mr. Hart declined coming to Council, and that Mr. Mansfield's successor will be Mr. George Inverarity, now Commissioner of Customs in Bombay. Mr. Hart, who has got into the Council slightly out of his turn, owing to Mr. Anderson's unexpected resignation, is junior in the service by one year to Mr. Mansfield.—*Sindian.*

[We believe it is a mistake to suppose that Mr Anderson has resigned "in consequence of his connexion with the Back Bay Reclamation enterprise," that is now esteemed an additional qualification for high office in Bombay.]

The Indo-European Telegraph.—The following telegram from the Officiating Superintendent, Government Indo-European Telegraph, Kurrachee, appeared in our Bombay contemporaries of the 2nd instant:—

"Kurrachee, 12th July.

"No more messages will be sent by Persian Gulf Line beyond Gwadur until further notice."

We shall not quarrel with the Officiating Superintendent for not sending similar notification to the local press, but leave it to the reader to judge for himself whether the Telegraph authorities show that regard for the convenience of the community of Kurrachee to which its members are entitled quite as much as the residents of Bombay may be. Our object in noticing the telegram above quoted, is to explain the reason why no more messages now can be received for any point beyond Guadur, and thus to supply a piece of important information which any one connected with the Line should have known could not long remain concealed from the public. The reason, then, is this: communication by the sub-marine cable between Guadar and Cape Mussendom has now been interrupted for several days, and we fear we can come to no other conclusion, in consequence, than that the cable on that section has failed in the same manner as the cable between Cape Jask and Guadur has done. The Guadur and Mussendom section is four hundred miles long, and is submerged in from forty to fifty fathoms of water; although forty miles shorter than the cable between Mussendom and Bushire, it is in deeper water by from fifteen to twenty fathoms, and may therefore be looked upon as the most important section on the whole line. The parting of the sub-marine cable as far up as the mouth of the Persian Gulf suggests the query whether the stability of a line laid [illegible] at such depths [illegible] be relied upon [illegible]. If we recollect rightly the Red Sea Cable between Suez and Aden parted in the month of July. We fear this consideration has not been sufficiently, if at all, considered with the projectors of the sub-marine line to the Persian Gulf.—*Id.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CALL ON THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I wish through the medium of your paper to bring to the notice of the Municipal Commissioners the filthy and neglected state of Dhunjee Dongra Street in which I live. To my knowledge it has not been metalled during the last five years, and consequently in several places it is almost impossible from the accumulation of mud and sweepings. The Commissioners appear to ignore the existence of this quarter altogether. During the warm weather it is never watered. Sweepings, night soil, and filth of every description are allowed to remain exposed and putrify. As I have to pay my quota of Municipal Taxes I consider that the least the Municipal Commissioners could do in return would be to look into this. We have now two newly-appointed Commissioners and hope they will verify the old proverb "new brooms sweep well."

AN INHABITANT.

Bombay, 17th August.

EUROPEAN CONSTABLES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In your paper of to-day's date I see a havildar of police was yesterday fined in the sum of Rs. 250 for receiving a bribe, and as they say in my old country (said un-right) but the question is, would he have been fined at all, only that the European constable, Mr. Mills, had the conscience to see fair play on both sides. This is not a case that comes before the Magistrates once in a year, but nearly every week we have a case of this sort. In fact so long as the pay of the police is so small, I don't see how we can expect any other, it is becoming an every day occurrence of sepoys taking bribes; and if they were not well watched by the European constables, some of the native policemen would make some fine hauls. Yesterday an accident occurred on the road leading to Colaba, some European constable, I think by name Mr. Bayley, came and took the name of the parties, who were some Parsee gentlemen, and would have sent the lad (a coolee boy) who was slightly hurt, to the hospital, the boy refused to go and told the constable he did not wish to complain against any one: the constable made some further enquiries, and then told the sepoy to take the case before his own sahib, meaning, I suppose, to the constable of that division. As soon as the European constable had left, I am very credibly informed, the sepoy told the Parsee gentlemen if they liked to give him five rupees he would make it all square for them, and the case would be settled; the Parsee, having a little more cunning than the gentleman in blue had bargained for, went and complained to the European constable of the Fort, who put a slight mark on each of the five rupees, and the Parsee then set off to the constable who was in charge of the division where the accident had happened, and on their way the gentleman in blue requested the five rupees should be given to a native who accompanied them, but not a member of the police force, which would be a good jump out of the law, that says: whoever being a policeman receives an unauthorized reward to do or not to do, &c. &c. &c.

I see the Customs and Municipal Departments, with several others, have given their servants an increase of pay, which I think a capital plan for the moral part of the thing. When a servant has a sufficient sum to meet the demands of bakers, butchers, &c. &c. he has no cause to study in what way he can make a few rupees, to clear off his debt for the last piece of longcloth he got from the Boree. I don't know how it is that those upstairs have no feeling for those who have to content themselves by residing on the ground floor. Do they think if a man is poor and ignorant, he has not the same sense of feeling so far as the putting a little lining inside goes as those who are born to be the Bojuns? It is well for those who have a good superfine suit on their backs, their butler waiting at their bedside as soon as their eyes are open with a nice cup of coffee and biscuit, and all the luxuries of life, to preach "Thou shalt not steal," and to be contented in that position of life in which it has pleased God to call you. This is a motto which, if possible, I think should be every Englishman's; but when a man is placed in a position to do justice to one as well as another, I think he should have sufficient pay allowed him to value that situation and to keep him out of the clutches of that humane race of natives, the Marwarrees.

I really think, Mr. Editor, if the rates of the European constables' pay were brought to the notice of the Bench of Justices something might be done for them. It is a task when a man is in debt right and left to refuse a small sum like 800 or Rs. 1,000 to be a little quiet when he is making enquiries into a case. Surely considering the fearful price every article is now, our kind and wealthy rulers of a flourishing town like this would not mind listening to the appeal of a Poor Bobby, who, I believe, does his utmost endeavours to please and serve both rich and poor, day and night. Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you are not aware of the small pay some of the European constables draw, some I know only draw about Rs. 100 per mensum and have a wife and four or five children to support: out of that no wonder some of them may look two ways for the first of every month. Trusting you will kindly give a corner if you have room enough in your valuable paper, and oblige the friend of a POOR BOBBY.

FORT GEORGE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—May I presume to force a subject upon your valuable columns which must sooner or later attract the attention of Government, and which has already been too much neglected by those whose duty it is to concern themselves in the matter. I refer to that want of provision throughout Bombay which renders the life of the European here a state of existence all but unbearable, except amongst those of that community which can afford to pay the most exorbitant rents for house accommodation. There surely never was a country yet under British rule which affords so desolate prospect to the European sojourner as Bombay. In other parts under the Crown, the first object of the Government has ever been to regard the comfort of the working classes of the mother country and afford some site whereon they might establish themselves and place a roof over their heads; but here at present, although there are thousands of houses and a vast extent of land appropriated to the use of the natives, there can scarcely be said to be the slightest accommodation within the reach of the working and middle classes who have become settlers in the neighbourhood of the Presidency. Europeans whose income should be sufficient to enable them to live in comparative affluence are reduced to the most miserable and degrading shifts, by reason of the exorbitant price which has taken place during the last two or three years in the rentals, of the only miserable habitations which were available for their use, and every day brings with it an increased population of English, Irish, and Scotch, and a higher demand by the native householders for their tenements. If things are permitted to go on much longer as at present, the effects upon the sufferers will be such as to call imperatively for legislative interference, but it is to be feared that it will then be too late to avoid much that a timely consideration of European requirements would render unnecessary. It is therefore that I am desirous of bringing this subject to notice ere it be too late, and if no other better place should be devised or no more favourable land for building be pointed out, I would suggest that Government be called upon to apportion a *certain land*, whereon to erect suitable habitations for this class of our countrymen, who are certainly deserving of some consideration at its hands.

Such a spot as that above alluded to is not only to be found, but is so located as to be the very best which could possibly be selected in Bombay for the purpose. At present it may be considered as little better than waste land, and does not contain a hundredth part of the inhabitants which it would hold if its space were economized. It is so situated that it would be a most convenient locality for employés in the Fort or for the workpeople of the Railways. A great portion of it is now used for an institution which ere long will be removed to the Esplanade, and another part is occupied as godowns for the Barrack Department which, if not removed elsewhere, might still remain on the basement stories of the new buildings. The place in fact is Fort George, which although calculated to form a most admirable European site, is now inhabited by a few Government military employés and the patients of the General Hospital.

I do not for a moment believe that the Government of Bombay under Sir Bartle Frere would place an impediment in the way of carrying out such a scheme as this, of making Fort George the future residence of such Europeans as could afford to pay only a moderate rent for house accommodation. The place is one which has for many generations been the abiding place of Europeans only, and it would be a desecration to allow it become in the present day, the habitat of those aborigines, who have already every available corner of the island. It cannot but be remembered also that for almost centuries it was the dwelling of all the late East India Co.'s troops, upon their first landing in India. Long, long ago have those European soldiers paid for the ground, and it must be allowed that to Europeans only should it be conceded. Bad indeed would it be for the thousands upon thousands to have sunk into their early graves, if their memories were to be insulted by this place being handed over to native proprietors in preference to their legitimate and European successors. It is not only the European civilian employés who are without house accommodation in Bombay, but there are numbers of Warrant Officers of every department and grade in Government service who are similarly situated. At present, men of small incomes are obliged chiefly to live in lodging houses of the lowest description. The keepers of these are principally people of the dusky race who have the most indistinct idea of what their lodgers' requirements are, and although they extort the most exorbitant prices, the places compared with an English home are perfect hells; and it is no way surprising that the European character suffers in the sequel. Men disgusted with the discomforts of their places of abode and with their contiguity with coffee-colored people, and consequently frequently become addicted to drink. There is not a cause more prominent than this for European delinquency amongst the working classes, who but for the present lodging house system would be a credit to their employers and a comfort instead of a misery to themselves.

Supposing, however, that Government were to become sensible of the necessity of Fort George being made a place for European habitations to be constructed upon, and granted it for that purpose, the next thing would be to build the accommodation required. This would not be a difficult matter, for in these days money is not scarce and a company (European shareholders only) would be found to pay a very pretty dividend. There would be, too, a natural desire on the part of the wealthy Europeans to come forward to promote such an undertaking; the gentry seeing the means of affording a great good to their countrymen and the accommodation of many of their fellow [illegible] matter; with over the Government in the first place, start the Company in the second, and build the town in the third. When this is done it may then be said that Bombay at last has begun to make a move in the right direction.

FAIR PLAY.

THE CASE OF ROWJEE SUBEDAR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—In advertence to the paragraph which appeared in an issue of the *Times of India* of the past week, (and which was reproduced in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 13th instant) anent the halalcore case, in which it is stated that there is reason to believe that the unfortunate woman (Sajun) who mysteriously disappeared from Bombay, and who subsequently was reported to have died at Khandalla of cholera, has been unfairly made away with: allow me to ask why, with a view to settle this doubtful point, the Magisterial authorities at Khandalla did not cause the body of the deceased to be exhumed and a *post mortem* examination made? Considering the reluctance and determined evasion, from the very commencement, on the part of the late plaintiff and others of her caste, to afford the necessary aid to the trying Magistrate to enable him to proceed with the case against Rowjee Subadar, some such result, I should think, might have been looked for. The misguided people, without doubt, have been largely bribed, and promised, perhaps, with a further present of money on the case being finally struck off the Magistrate's file. So very tempting a bait of course proved irresistable; it was of a nature not to be met with every day, but only once in a man's life-time: it took, and, having received the price of silence, there was no alternative but to go the whole hog! It would be positive stupidity to imagine for one single moment that the deceased Sajun voluntarily—of her own free will—attempted to to forego the charge she had preferred against Rowjee. She had, in the first instance, doubtless, been instigated by her husband, and others interested in the case, not to appear before the Magistrate the day appointed for its investigation, in the expectation that the charge would, in that case, be dismissed; but, finding that the authorities were determined that she should appear and substantiate her statement, and fearing, lest she might, if suffered to remain in Bombay, some day or other divulge the whole affair to some gossiping acquaintance of her own sex, who again would of a certainty impart the information, under an injunction of secrecy of course to the bosom friend of her's, who, in her turn, under a like injunction, would communicate the secret to some one else, and that thus, the nefarious transaction would come to be generally known, it must have been suggested by their patron, Saint Rowjee, in view to all such a possible contingency for the sake of his high respectability and unimpeachable integrity as Police Officer of H. M.'s Government, that it would be advisable, for a time, or, at least till the whole affair was quite blown over and forgotten, that the woman should be removed from the island to some remote quarter of the Presidency, where, unknown, and under an assumed name, nothing wrong would be suspected and no questions asked, and they accordingly followed the advice. Once out of the way, the indulgence with which the plaintiff must of necessity have been treated, was in all probability soon, a circumstance which, considering the inborn vitality of native females, generally, for fineries and tinsel, must have had the effect of making her discontented, and perhaps, threaten to return to Bombay to present herself before the Magistrate. This, under any circumstance, could never be allowed. It was still that the threat had been uttered, and who could doubt but that it would be carried out; so, aware that dead men—and dead women also, tell no tales, the villains,—such men who could so dauntlessly perjure themselves, can be characterized as nothing else, and, moreover, they must be capable of the commission of a greater and more heinous crime—to save themselves the trouble of constant vigilant looking-after, and the excruciating mental anxiety, sleeping or awake, which such a threat must naturally occasion, they doubtless determined to rid themselves of so troublesome a charge; and arsenic, or some other drug of an equally deadly property, administered quietly in her food soon caused the unfortunate Sajun to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking!"

From my experience of the manners and customs of the Asiatics, it is my opinion that the circumstances particularized above could not, possibly, have occurred without the connivance of the head man of the sweeper community. He is a rich man, and exercises great authority over the local sweeps, who would sooner do his bidding than obey the orders of a Government Executive, in defiance of the penalty which they would incur by their disobedience. It is not, therefore, at all improbable that it has been through his influence that Rowjee, hitherto, has been so successful in thwarting the ends of justice—so far as he himself, individually, is concerned. If, therefore, this man has not already been questioned in this matter, it would, I think, be advisable to, even at so late a stage of the proceedings, hear whatever he may have to say. Constables Mills and Hallums, however, must continue to exert themselves, and not rest till the entangled web in which this singular case is involved be fully unravelled. But what has become of the famous Acbar Alli Khan Bahadar? Perhaps he is a friend of Rowjee's!—and, thereby, hangs a tale! tha-ll! Many obstacles have no doubt been already thrown in the way of Messrs. Mills and Hallums to prevent a successful issue of their praiseworthy efforts; but they must not be discouraged. "Money maketh the mare to go" is a true saying. Rowjee Subedar, who is said to be a man of substance, worth two lacks of rupees, doubtless has been, and will be again if need be, munificently lavish in purchasing the silence of those who may be likely to turn against him. Government should not therefore be niggardly, but should open the purse-strings also, and make as good use of its silver contents in obtaining ample evidence to ensure the conviction of, if possible, every one of the rascals [illegible] in the [illegible] reference.

[illegible] already extended to [illegible] observation and a [illegible] rule the roast, may [illegible] causing a "note" to be [illegible] preventible measures being adopted [illegible] under an assumed honest appearance [illegible] themselves at the expense of others.

Observation.

[illegible] during the dynasty of one of the [illegible] a man named Ghaseeram, who held [illegible] Kotwall. His circumstances at the [illegible] to the office were far from being [illegible] demeanour towards all those with [illegible] in contact was consequently as [illegible] kind and conciliatory towards inferiors [illegible] humble and deferential towards superiors [illegible] years, however, a change came over the spirit [illegible] disposition. He became domineering and oppressive towards inferiors and equals, servile and sycophantic towards superiors. In proportion as he was respected and esteemed once by the townsmen, so was he now detested and dreaded by them. His proceedings for several years were of such a tyrannical nature, as actually make the citizens groan! Redress they could not obtain, because they could not gain access to the presence, in consequence of the backstairs influence of the Kotwall at the palace. But at length, the villainy of the man having reached its climax, he was detected; and the punishment which followed, though of a nature not prescribed in the Penal Code of our Government, was nevertheless, summary and awful, and, perhaps, commensurate with the atrocity of his crimes. His hands being tied together at the wrists, his feet at the ankles, the rope-end was secured to a chain which encircled a leg of a huge elephant, and in this way was he dragged throughout the city, with a tag-rag and bob-tail following in the wake and making the welkin ring with shouts and yells. Sic transit gloria mundi! The "goods and chattels" which appertained to this execrable man were confiscated to the State, and in a vault in his house were discovered sixty runjuns, large earthen water-jars, filled with the precious spoils of the countless victims of his diabolical avarice—personal ornaments of gold and silver, and gems rare, of inestimable value!

Men of Ghaseeram's stamp are to be found even during the present Government; and it is to protect the innocent, as well as the Government, from being preyed upon by these ghouls, that I would presume to offer the following

Suggestion.

In every Department there are some appointments of trust and responsibility, such as, to name a few, those of Commissariat Head Clerks, Inspectors, &c., Police Jemadars, &c., Customs Inspectors, &c., which, if held by unscrupulous men, could not fail to be made an indirect and profitable source of income to themselves. Many an individual who, at the time of taking service was as "poor as a church mouse," has been known a few years subsequently to sport a horse or a conveyance, and some years after to retire with quite a little fortune left, I presume, by some (mythical) 99th cousin who departed this life, suddenly, at some holy city a million of miles distant! The pecuniary circumstances of all such officers should therefore be privately enquired into, and the result duly entered in a book to be kept expressly for the purpose; by which means Government would be enabled, at some future time, to judge of the honesty or otherwise of their servants, Ali or Rowjee (as the case may be,) and to act accordingly.

"My task is done—
* * * * * *
and what is writ, is writ.
Would it were worthier!"

16th August. SHADE OF FORJETT.

PRIZE BOOTY.

To the Editor of the Madras Athenæum and Daily News.

Sir,—We have read and heard a good deal of late years, both in your valuable columns and elsewhere, of measures in contemplation and introduced in regard to the amelioration of the condition and prospects of the British soldier. There is also the Royal Warrant of the 6th June 1864, holding out inducements, as regards the leave to be granted, extra bounty money, &c., to men to re-enlist; the numberless notifications of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, &c., which having once passed into General Orders prove in most cases a waste of time and fail to bring about the desired result. Men are still dissatisfied, and desertion and a desire to be freed the service is still to be seen in the generality of European corps.

Such a state of things in most corps may be said to be natural. Frail man is by nature a discontented, dissatisfied mortal, and as there are some rolling stones, and dissatisfaction, in every branch of the service, it may be said the existence of such a feeling among the lower ranks of the Army is no matter for surprize and does not call for attention. But not so, it is to the soldier in India that the country must look for the permanency of its rule here, it is he who, not long ago, when the country was overrun with rebellion, and India as it were, about being wrenched from the English Crown by his undaunted courage and arduous bravery restored peace and tranquillity everywhere.

It therefore seems to me that not one stone should be left unturned which would tend to make a soldier's life in this country more desirable, and inducements, other than those already offered, held out, which could better meet the desired end than any hitherto brought forward. And I therefore trust, Mr. Editor, you will bear with me a few minutes, and, pardoning my trespassing on your space, permit my drawing attention to one view of this important question, which it seems to me has not yet been mooted any where.

The point then to which I would beg to draw attention is the scale of distribution of Prize Booty, and the soldier's pittance in such Booty.

By the prize property taken in Pegu, more than 12 years ago, which was distributed last year at the rate of 2 rupees per share, the share of the private amounted to the munificent sum of two rupees. Is there not here then, Mr. Editor, one grave cause for dissatisfaction? Most of the men who were engaged in the Pegu campaign of 1852, have by this time either been pensioned or have died, &c. And many a poor private, on his pension of a shilling a day, was doubtless looking forward with anxiety to the time when he would probably have a few rupees to procure for himself and family a few humble necessaries, which his pittance of 8 annas a day will not enable him to obtain. After eleven long years of patient waiting he is informed, his share in the Booty is coming. He gladdens at the thought, it comes and lo! the sum is two rupees!! to obtain which it in many instances will cost him more than the sum itself, in the shape of correspondence, trouble, &c.

Here is a case in point, Mr. Editor, this very day. A Private of Her Majesty's 51st, who was engaged in the Pegu campaign of 1852, and who finds it difficult to maintain himself and family in these dear times on his pension, used to talk of his prize booty, and look forward to the day when it would arrive, when he could set himself up and make himself a little comfortable. And when it did come what, Mr. Editor, do you think would be the effect upon the man to find he was to get the paltry sum of two rupees. He being in a Civil station the trouble to obtain this bounty is more than in a Military Cantonment, and the consequence is he scorns the idea of claiming such a beggarly amount, and Her Most Gracious Majesty's bounty therefore is disdained and rejected. Is this not, Mr. Editor, I ask, sufficient cause of dissatisfaction? And would not a fair and proportionate distribution of prize booty in all cases, without a delay of from ten to twelve years, have a better effect than either the late Royal Warrant of June 1864, or all the Commander-in-Chief's Notifications.

Most of your readers, are doubtless aware, that, a reserved scale of distribution of prize property was laid down by Lord Herbert's Commission in 1860, which from being proportionate with the salary of each rank of the Army, must be deemed by all to be a fair and equitable apportionment. And there can be but little doubt that if this scale is carried out in the distribution about to be made in the Jhansi, Kalpee, Banda, and Kirwee Prize booty, there can be no ground for dissatisfaction, no murmuring at an already irksome service or rejection of Her Most Gracious Majesty's bounty, as in the case of the Pegu property I have just cited. I would therefore ask, Mr. Editor, if you or any of your readers can inform me why, in the recent Order in Council at Home referring for the decision of the High Court of Admiralty, the question of the distribution of the Jhansi, Kirwee, &c., prize property aforenamed, a reservation has been made, leaving for future determination by Her Majesty the Queen the scale of distribution of these prizes to be paid to the several ranks of the forces to whom the property shall be adjudged.

If by this reservation it is in contemplation to revert to the scale in vogue prior to Lord Herbert's scale of 1860, may I beg of you, Mr. Editor, to so take up the question as to bring the matter under the notice of the authorities. Lord Herbert's scale, I may add, has been adopted since 1860 as respects all Indian Prizes, and should it be again contemplated, as it would appear to be by the reservation aforesaid, to depart therefrom, may I ask why? Its uniformity, and the equitability of its proportions, will be evident from the following comparison of the rates allowed each rank of the army by it, and the scale in practice prior to it:—

	Lord Herbert's scale of distribution.	According to the old scale.
	Shares.	Shares.
General Officer or Major General	75	1,500
Brigadier	51	[illegible]
Colonel	37	600
Lieut. Colonels and Officers of equal rank	„	360
Majors and Officers of equal rank	16	240
Captains and Officers of equal rank	12	120
Subalterns and Officers of equal rank	„	60
Lieutenants (first class)	7½	„
Lieutenants (second class)	6¼	„
Ensigns	5½	„
Staff Serjeants	3	3
Color Serjeants	2½	2½
Serjeants	2	2
Corporals	1½	1½
Private, Drummers, &c.	1	1

The above will at once show you, Mr. Editor, the difference of the soldier's position under each arrangement. There being 2893 shares to be made in the one case, and only 200½ shares according to the other or newer scale,—the bulk of the property thus goes to the officers. For example: were the amount of the prizes taken 2,890 rupees, under the old scale, the Private's share would be a rupee, under the new 14½ Rs. nearly. And this reminds me of the old anecdote about the sailor who was found by the captain praying when the ship was going into action, and when asked what he was praying about, replied that he was praying that the bullets might be served out like the prize money, the biggest portion amongst the officers.

My object in thus trespassing on your valuable time and space is, that you who have ever through the medium of your columns advocated whatever might tend to promote the soldier's welfare and position in this country, will once again expose the inequality and unjustifiability of a return to the old scale of distribution in the matter of Jhansi, Kirwee, Banda, &c., prize booty. If the reservation, above alluded to in the order in Council at Home implies, as I have supposed it does, an intention to depart from Lord Herbert's scale of 1860, [illegible] be State [illegible] economy [illegible] contemplation it may be argued, putting a large sum of money into a soldier's hand all of a sudden would enable him to buy his discharge, and the Army would be thus deprived of the services of several men simultaneously. But will not such a course, I ask, have a far better effect as regards instilling into the soldier a desire to re-enlist, or to the stripling to enter the army, than all the numberless offers of extra bounty or leave to be granted, &c. A few men may perhaps go home with a couple of hundred pounds, but will this not, I ask, have a better effect upon his neighbours when they behold him returned home after a few years service holding a small sum enough to keep him in his own country comfortably, than the adoption of an opposite policy, and, withholding a fair share of a hardly earned prize, offer bounties and such like inducements for re-enlistment. Even admitting some may be induced to leave the army and purchase their discharge, I do not think as regards the Kirwee property, (the largest prize) there are now 300 European soldiers in the service who would be affected by the distribution.

And now, Mr. Editor, apologizing once more for the length to which I have carried these remarks, I would finally beg to draw attention to the case of the men of Her Majesty's 43rd at the New Zealand Pah. We read of the men there after entering the Pah having endeavoured to loot,—though what there was to plunder in a New Zealand Pah seems to me to be a matter of fancy,—and is it not possible, Mr. Editor, that this desire to loot was brought about by a desire on the part of the men to obtain what they could when they had the chance, finding that they had yet to receive the Kirwee money a prize captured six years ago.—I remain, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

5th August. AN OLD SOLDIER.

BENGAL.

Mr. Whiffen, one of the Financial Commissioners who came out last year from England to join in the work of putting the Indian Finance House in order, returns to Europe by the P. & O. Company's steamer leaving on the 23rd current. Mr. Forster, the other Financial Commissioner, remains at work here, we understand, until the end of the next cold season.—*Hurkaru, August 9.*

During the past week Messrs. Foster and Whiffin, accompanied by their Secretaries, Messrs. Fitzgerald and Turner, and also by Colonels Broome and Atkinson, again visited the Presidency Pay Department, with the intention, it is supposed, of effecting some revision to expedite the system of military payments in this country so as to assimilate it to that of England.

It is, we hear, in contemplation to transfer the business of classifying all disbursements according to the Budget rules from the Compiler's to the Pay Office, as was formerly the case, and to abolish the office of Compiler of Military Accounts, which is at present maintained at a cost of Rs. 24,000 per annum. The classification of the disbursements being the legitimate duty of the disbursing officer, the proposition seems to be a judicious one.

The abovementioned duty was formerly performed by the Paymasters, but was recently transferred to the Compiler by Colonel Balfour, the then Chief of the Military Finance Department.—*Indian Daily News, August 9.*

"When the guilty are acquitted the Judge is condemned." If this is true and the wisdom of classic antiquity is in the simile, we may condole with Mr. Theodore Dickens concerning the very severe sentence which he passed on himself on Friday last. We refer to a case reported in our Police columns on Saturday. A poor woman, a Native, came before Mr. Dickens to apply for a summons against a man for an alleged assault. We extract the remainder of the case for the benefit of our readers:—

"She stated that she was yesterday going along the street, when the party against whom this application was made came up and asked her to his house. She refused to go, but the man insisted on her doing so, and on seeing her so determinate, laid hold of her by the hands and dragged her a few paces. She made a noise whereupon the man dashed her on the ground and ran away. She drew the Court's attention to a wound on the forehead, which she said was the result of the violence used.

"*Magistrate.*—What did he want you into his house for?

"*Applicant.*—To *beizzuth* (disgrace or dishonour) me.

"*Magistrate.*—If so, all I can say is that he must have had a very odd taste. Go away, your application is refused."

Now, in this particular case Mr. Dickens conduct in dismissing the case may have been quite justifiable. We take no exception to the decision on its actual merits, but we do take very serious exception to the practice, latterly much too common among our City Magistrates, of not troubling themselves to state the motives and reasons which govern their decisions. The mere record of a decision is not sufficient for the purpose of justice. Standing by itself, it may be said to be comparatively barren of all good result. Nay, further, in some cases it may be often positively mischievous in its effect on the public mind, as it must be in all cases where the reasons which govern it are not [illegible]

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The facts which may possibly have justified Mr. Dickens' decision are certainly not self-apparent, and Mr. Dickens himself was assuredly at no pains to make them appear when he dismissed the poor woman's application with the laconic words, "Go away, your application is dismissed." The applicant's story was in every respect a most probable one; and it is quite impossible to discover any reason inferable from the facts of the case as they appeared in the papers which can be held to justify such a summary dismissal of her petition.—*Id.*

NEW WARRANT PROMOTIONS.

Cavalry.

After striking off Staff Corps, Line, and Italic Lieutenant-Colonels, and one Line Colonel:—

Lieut.-Colonel Wemyss promoted.
Ditto Wheeler, Major-General, (Supy.)
Ditto Tucker will be Major General, (ditto.)
Ditto Hawthorne, 1
Ditto Macmullen, 2
Ditto Snow, 3
Ditto Christie, Major-General, (Supernumerary.)
Ditto Drummond, 4
Ditto Stephens, 5
Ditto Nicholetts, 6
Ditto Farquharson, 7

Infantry.

After striking off three Line Colonels and eight italic steps which have lapsed, will leave Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott, senior Lieutenant-Colonel, and promote to Lieutenant-Colonels down to Major Baugh, the following officers becoming Supernumerary by being made Major-General will give a step to the Majors.

Lieut.-Colonel Mainwaring, becomes Major General.
Ditto Harris, ditto
Ditto Travers, ditto.
—*Delhi Gazette*, Aug 11.

THE EPISCOPAL VOTES.

(From the Saturday Review.)

The question was once put somewhat rudely, though in print, "What is the use of the Bishops in the House of Lords?" The same question has been put with equal bluntness of speech during the present week, and by some who have heard little and care less about Archdeacon Denison's doubts on the usefulness as senators of the Right Reverend Bench. On the great party division which has secured the Government to Lord Palmerston and his adherents, the Bench voted with a remarkable approach to unanimity. The Bishop of Oxford voted in person, the Bishop of Bangor sent his proxy and the Bishop of Chichester paired, each against the Government—three in all; while three Archbishops and seventeen Bishops formed a neat and formidable phalanx on the side of Ministers. The Bishop of Peterborough at present has no vote, and seven Bishops—namely, those of Winchester, Exeter, St. David's, Lichfield, Llandaff, Norwich, and Ossory—did not appear, either in person or proxy, at the division. Seven absent, three against, and twenty for, Ministers show a majority of two to one of spiritual support of the Government. The Bench has, in this proportion, decided that "he is the man of God." It perhaps need hardly be remarked, that of these twenty Right Reverend Fathers, all, with the exception of the Bishops of St. Asaph, Salisbury, and Lincoln, owe their present thrones either to Lord Palmerston or to one of his colleagues. It is a satisfaction to learn that gratitude still throbs in consecrated bosoms, and that, as the old and somewhat irreverent joke has it, the Bishops so generally honour their maker. The flutter in the lobby of the unusual press of lawn struck religious terror into the factious hosts led by Lord Malmesbury, and this interposition of the Spirituality on the side of party must have been considered as an omen of heavenly wrath against the Tory cause. The only traitor to his master and to family ties was found in the person of Mr. Pelham, Bishop of Norwich, who owes his see to Lord Palmerston and to his connection with the Earl of Chichester, but who somehow was not induced to give his vote or his proxy upon party grounds. Far be it from the laity to scrutinize profanely Episcopal motives. The twenty Bishops voted on that side which, as we were glad to find, secured a majority in the House of Commons. But, when so very much has been said about the party and factious motives of the Irish members, we may at least listen to what is generally said about the character of this Episcopal vote.

And first it is said that, as a rule, the Bishops do not pay much attention to the general run of subjects which come before the Upper House. Whether this is a good or an evil we are not now deciding. There is much to be said either way. On the one hand, it is argued that these secular subjects are not in the clerical line, and that the Bishops may be better employed than in taking their share in the general legislation of the country. There is something of twaddle in this sort of talk, and we could quite understand that a highly educated man of intelligence, and eloquence, and business habits would do the Upper House more good than he would do himself and his lawn sleeves harm by attending constantly to his duties as a Spiritual Lord. But this is not the question. The fact is that the Bishops do not swoop down on a division in the House of Lords except on very special occasions. [illegible] occasion—the special occasion [illegible] this unwonted interference [illegible] political necessity of saving [illegible] its edge by interposing Episcopal satin and [illegible]. What, then, occurs to lay inquirers is, whether the occasion was one which justified this infraction of a practice laid down by the Bishops for their own guidance. They have come, in practice, to the conclusion that they ought to be conspicuous by their absence on purely political questions. We are far from saying that they are right in passing this self-denying ordinance about their votes. As a fact, however, they constantly and systematically abstain from voting on mere party questions. Why, then, this tremendous and sudden outburst of political interference? Why should the heavenly bodies, each moving in his own calm sphere of sacred thought and unworldly contemplation, all of a sudden, and for this night only, stoop from their sacred orbits, and mix in the mad din and dissonance of a faction fight?

The difficulty about the great Episcopal vote on Friday week is enhanced by the peculiar character of the question before the House. The real issue was the continuance in office of certain lords and gentlemen, but this real issue was never before the Lords. It was to be arrived at only *per ambages*. This was what, in fact, the Bishops voted for; what, in form, they expressed their opinion on a very different question—namely, on the manner in which the present Government had conducted the Conference, and the results on the general mind of Foreign statesmen of the mode in which the Conference, and the whole Danish question, had been managed by Earl Russell. Now, of course, it may be all very well for professed politicians like Mr. Horsman and Mr. Cobden to give their votes one way and their voices another. It requires, however, the gaudy political mind to appreciate the morality of this mode of justifying a vote. If the whole twenty Spiritual Lords really only said what they meant, and only meant what they said—if they actually and with good faith and with no mental reservation or refined equivocal distinctions, intended to say that they really and honestly thought that Lord Russell had done well as Foreign Secretary, which was what their vote went to—then all that we can say is, the twenty Spiritual Lords are twenty psychological phenomena. They are probably the only twenty men in England who do not think, that, as far as mere words and literal intention go, the resolutions of Mr. Disraeli and Lord Malmesbury were tenable. But what the Bishops meant was what Mr. Cobden and Mr. Horsman meant—that they did not care what the resolution before the House said; they wanted to keep Lord Palmerston in, and Lord Derby out. This, again, is all very well, and perfectly justifiable to political minds on political grounds. This sort of thing comes very well from political people, but hardly as well from Right Reverend Fathers in God. It looks very like a practice they tell us is very naughty—that of using a non-natural interpretation of words. It does seem to come very near that ugly thing amphibology, which is the fine name for mental evasion, equivocation, and all sorts of Jesuitical wickedness. And it really does shock people who look for very high motive, transparent publicity of speech, and the most accurate and precise identity of words with meaning, at least from their spiritual pastors and masters.

And there is something else which staggers people about this same Episcopal vote. If the cause was such a very important one, if the duty to God and man of keeping Lord Palmerston in office was so highly imperative, if the conduct of Government in managing the Danish question was so truly great and noble that it required the unusual sanction of so large an Episcopal benediction, it would but have been charity in our ghostly fathers to have vindicated their votes by their sacred voices. Who knows what effect upon the Tory Lords a solemn Episcopal allocution might have had? If the two Archbishops and the Bishop of London had but given utterance to what we feel assured possessed their souls on that momentous night—if, in the name of those sacred interests which they sat on those hallowed benches to defend, they had pointed out how true religion, the interests of the Church, and all those high truths and responsibilities which must present themselves in more constraining force to Bishops than to other men, were imperiled by Lord Malmesbury's resolutions—who knows but that the whole House might have been instantly converted? What [illegible] can be imagined than Lord Bath [illegible] recognising the voice of [illegible], and [illegible] "*Vox Dei*"? What sight could [illegible] more edifying than the sudden and instant [illegible] to better things and to sounder views of truth, as [illegible] improved practice in the matter of hair, of all [illegible] years after a pious exhortation from the [illegible] Chester? The Bishops, by their silence, lost a grand opportunity for what might have been a great [illegible]. The effects of that eloquence which they possessed might have annihilated Toryism for ever, [illegible] had but shown, as their votes prove that they felt, that God Almighty was on the side of the Whigs. Of course, the charming address of the Duke of Argyll did much to reduce the hostile majority, but who can conjecture what more important results might not have followed from a deeply spiritual improving of the occasion by the Bishop of Ripon, or an exposition of that [illegible] truth of prophecy that the frogs of the Apocalypse meant Mr. Disraeli and Lord Derby by that [illegible] interpreter of Scriptural difficulties Bishop Waldegrave of Carlisle? The Bishops only did half their duty [illegible] all their votes in silence. If

> A saint in [illegible] twice a saint in lawn,

a good lesson from a Temporal Lord is twice as good, [illegible] twice as instructive, when uttered by [illegible]. The next time the Bishops vote [illegible] to keep their patrons in office, we trust they will justify their votes by their speeches; and then perforce all the world of [illegible] will at once by acclamation accept that utterance—be it Whig or Tory—which, if it is in truth the voice of the Holy Spirit, is the voice of those who, by virtue of their office, are the dispensers of sacred gifts, and therefore likely to be endowed with more than earthly insight into things temporal as well as spiritual.

QUISTION OF CHARTER PARTY.

Black vs. Rose.

(Present.—Lord Kingsdown, Sir E. Ryan, and Sir J. T. Coleridge.)

This was an appeal from the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon, in an action in which Mr. Black, the appellant, a Merchant, was plaintiff, and the respondent, Mr. Rose, the Master of the ship *Alpine*, was defendant, the action being brought against the defendant for not delivering a portion of a cargo of rice pursuant to the terms of the Charter-party. On the 5th of October, 1861, the Judge of the District Court of Galle dismissed the plaintiff's claim with costs; and on the 3rd July, 1862, the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon affirmed that judgment on appeal, and that judgment was in the following words:—"The proceedings in the above cases having been read, it is considered and adjudged that the decrees of the District Court of Galle of the 5th day of October, 1861, be affirmed. These were cross-actions between a Ship-owner and a Merchant, and the main point in dispute was, whether the shipowner was entitled to require payment of freight as the goods were delivered into the Merchant's boat over the ship's side, or whether he was bound to deliver the whole cargo into the boats, and wait till it was brought on shore before he had his freight. The Merchant had, by a Charter-party, dated 16th April, 1861, chartered the ship to fetch a cargo of rice from Calcutta to Colombo, to be unladen there or at Galle, or part at each place according to instructions. The dispute arose about the part which (as was agreed) the ship was to deliver at Galle. The parts of the Charter-party material for the decision of these cases are as follows:—'Freight to be paid at and after the rate of 1 rupee and 4 annas per bag of rice of 2 maunds and light freight at 2*l* 10*s* per ton, as per Calcutta scale of tonnage, on the quantity safely delivered, 12 working-days for loading in Calcutta, and 15 working days for discharging at Galle or Colombo, including both places, but exclusive of time occupied in changing ports to commence from the time the Master gives notice that he is ready to receive and discharge cargo, or demurrage to be paid at the rate of 20*l* sterling per day for every day over and above the said working-days. The cargo to be taken alongside, and to be taken from the ship's tackle at the port of discharge free of risk and expense to the ship.' The ship proceeded to Calcutta and took in her cargo. The Master drew and sent Bills of Lading to the Merchant, which the Merchant received and which stated that freight was to be as per Charter-party, but which contained the following stipulation as to the delivery of the cargo:—'To be taken from the ship's tackle at the risk and expense of the Consignees, and a receipt to be granted on board.' The ship delivered part of her cargo at Colombo, and then proceeded to Galle, by instructions, to deliver the residue. Various quarrels took place between the parties, into which it is unnecessary to enter, but at last, after some cargo had been delivered, the Master required the Merchant to pay daily the freight for the amount of cargo delivered each day over the ship's side into the Merchant's boats, and refused to deliver more cargo on the Merchant refusing to pay on delivery as required. The question is—was the Master justified in such requirement and refusal? and we think that he was. As a general principle, when there is no express stipulation as to the time and manner of payment of freight, the Master is not bound to part with the goods until his freight is paid. This is expressly laid down in 'Abbott on Shipping,' the highest authority on the subject, and the same doctrine is laid down in perhaps the next highest authority, 'Kent's Commentaries,' vol. iii., p. 298. It was urged on behalf of the Merchant in this case, that where the time and mode of paying freight are left uncertain by the contract, the custom of the port of delivery is to prevail; and some evidence though very feeble, was given, that it is not usual at Galle to pay freight till the whole cargo is brought on shore. Smith's 'Mercantile Law' was cited on this point. His words are:—'The manner of delivering up the goods, and consequently the period at which the Master ceases to be responsible for them, depends, in the absence of agreement, on the custom of the place.' Mr. Smith cites a case from Espinasse which by no means bears out his text; but even if it did, that text has no application here. In this case the Charter-party provides that 'the cargo is to be taken alongside and to be taken from the ship's tackle at the port of discharge, free of risk and expense to the ship,' and the Bills of Lading provide that 'the cargo is to be taken from the ship's tackle at the risk and expense of the Consignee, and a receipt to be granted on board.' It is further in evidence that an Agent of the Merchant was on board of the vessel during the days on which delivery went on, and that he gave receipts, though the form of those receipts does not appear on the face of the proceedings before us. We think it clear that in this case it was intended that the Master should deliver, and the Merchant receive, at the ship's side then on each delivery and receipt the Master ceased to be responsible for the goods, and also ceased to have any lien on the goods. It is clear on all authority and common sense that he had a right to be paid before he gave up his lien. It has been said on the other side, that it was impossible for the Merchant to examine the condition and weight of the bags of rice as they came out of the ship. No evidence was given of this. The contrary would appear to have been the case from the fact of the Merchant, for several days before the quarrel, sent [illegible] delivery and [illegible] of the cargo from the ship in [illegible]. And even if there had been any difficulty of the kind, it was one which the Merchant brought upon himself by the mode in which he contracted. As we hold that the Merchant's refusal to pay freight on delivery was wrongful, we must hold that his omission to unload and receive the cargo on the proper terms was wrongful also, and that the part of the judgment which fixes him with demurrage is correct. Objection has been made to that part of the judgment which gives interest on the demurrage, and it is urged that that demurrage is in the nature of damages, so that interest is not to be given on it. We think that this objection is well founded. The verdict in the case of Rose *v.* Black is, therefore, to be reduced by the disallowing interest on the demurrage. In other respects, the judgments of the District Court in both cases are affirmed." It will appear from the above-mentioned decision that a cross-action was brought in the District Court of Galle by Mr. Rose against Mr. Black, and it was for the purpose of recovering damages from Mr. Black for not taking or receiving a cargo of rice, paying freight thereon pursuant to Charter-party, and for demurrage. That decision was in favour of Mr. Rose, as follows:—"It is decreed that defendant do pay plaintiff the sum of 1,088*l* 12*s* 6*d* sterling, that is to say, the sum of 968*l* 12*s* 6*d*, being freight, and 120*l* on account of damages or demurrage at 20*l* per day, from the 19th to the 24th day of this instant September inclusive, with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per centum per annum from the commencement of this suit till payment, with further demurrage or damages, at the rate of 20*l* per day, from the 25th day of September, 1861, till such time as the defendant shall pay for and receive the cargo now on board the ship *Alpine*, and that defendant do pay costs.—C. P. Walker, District Judge." And was affirmed, as described, in the judgment of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon. From these decrees of the Supreme Court the present appeals were prosecuted in the Privy Council. The Charter-party alluded to was in these words:—

"Galle, 16th April, 1861.

"It is this day mutually agreed between John Black, of Galle, and James Rose, Master of the A 1 ship *Alpine*, of 1,164 tons register, that the said vessel, being tight, staunch, strong, and in every way fitted for the voyage, shall, after the discharge of her cargo of salt in Calcutta, load there, from Charterer's Agents, a full and complete cargo of rice, not to exceed 16,000 bags, and the balance, to complete her loading, to be of light freight; and, being so loaded, shall sail and proceed to Colombo for instructions as to whether the said cargo be delivered at that port or in Point de Galle, or part in Colombo and part in Galle, freight to be paid at and after the rate of 1 rupee and 4 annas per bag of rice of two maunds, and light freight at 2*l* 10*s* per ton, as per Calcutta scale of tonnage, on the quantity safely delivered; 12 working days for loading in Calcutta, and 15 working days for discharging at Galle or Colombo, including both places, but exclusive of time occupied in changing ports, to commence from the time the Master gives notice that he is ready to receive and discharge cargo, or demurrage to be paid at the rate of 20*l* sterling per day, for every day over and above the said working days, the cargo to be taken alongside and to be taken from the ship's tackle at the port of discharge free of risk and expense to the ship. Five per cent. commission on the gross amount of freight laden in the vessel, to be paid to Messieurs Jardine, Skinner, and Co., Calcutta, on account of John Black. The act of God, Queen's enemies, fire, and all other dangers of seas, rivers, and navigation excepted. Penalty for non-performance of this Charter-party, estimated amount of freight.

"John Black.
"Witness—J. W. Morel. "James Rose."

Their lordships, whose opinion was delivered by Sir J. T. Coleridge, considered that the judgments given by the learned Judges of the Supreme Court of the Island of Ceylon were right, and affirmed them with costs.

THE LAST SCENE OF FACTION FIGHT.

(From the Spectator.)

People had so generally come to the conclusion that all prospects of a real party fight in the House of Commons had terminated for the session, and that Lord Derby's House of 1859 would not only reach the legal limit of its existence, but attain it in a peaceful and serene old age, that the announcement of Mr. Disraeli's artistically contrived political guillotine was scarcely received at first with due appreciation of its possible effects. As any majority greater than that of 13 with which Lord Palmerston entered office would have been a definite triumph for Government, and as all the prophets prophesied a considerably large one, a brilliant display of speeches was all that was generally looked for, while even sanguine Tories only hoped for a Government majority sufficiently slender to drive them to the country with only a negative cry. But after the first night of the debate, it became evident that the Opposition was in grim earnest, and that the Government defence was scarcely so brilliant or so taking as to warrant the expectation of any very extensive Tory secession. Calculations were revised, and the anticipated majority began to diminish hour by hour. The two great free lances of Parliamentary debate, Messrs. Roebuck and Horsman, both maintained their position of independence by so moderating the rancour of their tongues as to distribute it equally to Government and Opposition, and both concluded by promising their votes to the former. The Tories cheered them, but Government could well afford to laugh at sounding periods and spiteful epigram as long as two solid votes were added to their decreasing majority. On Thursday things took a worse turn still for Minister, and a meeting of gentlemen whose names being with O' and Mac took place with results which led the *Times* to give Government a Majority only of four in a probable House of 630. Rumours were afloat that two mysterious ghostly advisers had been sent direct from Rome to comfort and sustain the faithful in the House of Commons at so trying a conjuncture, and that the holy men had pointed out the enormous difference in degree between the heresy of Lord Palmerstons and that of Lord Derby. On Friday morning it was said that two of the *Times'* four were hesitating, and it was boldly asserted in the afternoon by men who were supposed to have the House on their fingers' ends, that both the doubters had gone over to the Opposition, and that a tie was by no means impossible. On the other hand, it was well known that the Irish brigade is very apt to prove a very equivocal ally, and quite likely, contrary to all hydraulic principles, to displace a much greater bulk of Toryism than that corresponding to its own weight on a division. Such was the state of things when the House met on Friday afternoon. The Strangers Gallery had been filled with members of that eccentric but deserving and hard-working profession the "dummies" from an early hour in the morning, and after a day's study of still life in the shape of the Speaker's chair and the green benches of the House, these gentlemen had retired to make place for the fortunate few who had thus retained places. The House was crowded from the very commencement of the sitting, as Mr. Bernal Osborne had been carried over from the previous evening, and a fine display of Parliamentary *buffo* speaking was to be expected. Nor was the House disappointed. It was evident from the first that the member for Liskeard would be equal to the occasion, and that just in proportion to the paramount importance of the questions at issue would be the fantastic and discursive style of his humour and the personal pungency of his wit. It is a significant fact that the greatest number of Her Majesty's Commons who were present at any one time during the debate, except of course just at its close, flocked into the House to hear a speaker who throughout a two hours' speech scarcely once even pretended to treat either the European or the Imperial interests involved as anything but material for Mephistophelean laughter. Members had all made up their minds as to their votes, and did not go down to the House to be convinced; but as Mr. Bernal Osborne is not troubled with any convictions himself, there was no danger of their being catching. He appeared to advocate German claims, it is true, but when that was by far the best standpoint for an attitude of universal mockery of all that was earnest either in the House of Commons or in national feeling. As for his speech, it was certainly one of the cleverest in his own peculiar line that he has ever made. His very first remark was on the strange accord that prevailed in the house as to the failure of Government, so great that even Lord Robert Montagu and Mr. Cobden found themselves in agreement—"righteousness and peace had kissed each other." The House saw he was in his best vein, and with the absence of selfishness which characterizes all parties on such occasions, the news was circulated outside that Osborne was making a good speech, and before long there was a perfect crowd of members barely able to find standing room near the door of the House. To the question of whether the honour of England had really been affected by recent events he scarcely even alluded. Even his gibes did not become really earnest in their bitterness, except when personal animosity directed them against Lord Palmerston or Mr. Layard, and the main gist of his whole speech was perhaps contained in the passage in which he significantly did homage to Mr. Gladstone as the future leader of the Liberal party. Mr. Osborne uttered a "wild shriek of liberty" on his liberation from the cares of office in 1858; did he intend that of Friday night as a final one previous to re-entering the grateful bondage? The consummate histrionic ability with which he pointed the contemptuous buffoonery of his attacks on the *personnel* of Government, and his description of the Cabinet as a "museum of curiosities stuffed as well as alive," only served to render more plain the practical meaning of his compliment to Mr. Gladstone. For the sake of this one man, whose probable elevation amounted, in Mr. Osborne's eyes, to righteousness, he consented to spare the Ministry, as far as his vote was concerned, and after a declaration in the words and spirit of Iago that, whether [illegible] killed Roderigo or Roderigo killed [illegible] Liberal party"—including, we [illegible] Mr. Bernal Osborne—"must gain," he [illegible] from voting. The tories who had been [illegible] with laughter throughout the speech, [illegible] its conclusion with as much intensity as if it had been the manifesto of a great and enlightened policy, and not a collection of caustic epigrams never even to be followed by a vote. Mr. Whiteside then rose, and as it became evident that he was going to argue the question in earnest, the House soon began to thin, and the press continued, notwithstanding his fluent sentences and impressive tones, and when Mr. B. Cochrane addressed the House in his customary strain of excited conceit, and Lord Elcho made an unsuccessful attempt to say something original, a stranger would have found it hard to believe that a vote on which at least depended the fate of a Ministry, if not that of an ally, hung upon the issue of the debate. The announcement that the Irish members intended to do their worst against Government devolved upon the O'Donoghue, who made it with a formality befitting the occasion. Throughout Sir Stafford Northcote's speech the House began to fill, and when Mr. Walpole commenced an onslaught upon Ministers of unwonted vigour on his part, the Tories again began to revive the flagging excitement of the debate with their uproarious cheering. Scarcely, however, had their shouts died away at the close of Mr. Walpole's speech, when an enthusiastic burst from the opposite benches announced that the crisis was at hand, and that Lord Palmerstone himself had descended into the arena. There was something in the tone of his speech, however, which grated unpleasantly upon the ears of his ardent supporters. It was clear from the first that the Premier felt far from confident about the events of the next two hours, and when he commenced what was practically an *ad misericordiam* appeal on behalf of the moral claims of Government upon public support, Tory faces brightened, and a shade of depression fell over the Liberal benches. Mr. Disraeli replied, and though at first somewhat dull, soon excited the enthusiasm of his followers to the very utmost by reading out a no-confidence [illegible] once proposed by Fox, couched in the most violent language, in answer to the taunt of Lord Palmerston's that his mode of raising the question of confidence was unprecedented. He offered to substitute a motion framed on the model of the one he had quoted, and repeated the first words, "odious and contemptible as they are," amidst the wild shouts of his party, who applied them to present circumstances with infinite zest. After discharging a flight of rhetorical arrows among the ranks of his enemies, especially transfixing Mr. Horsman by describing him as the "superior person of the House of Commons," he gave a final rally to his followers, and the real business of the evening commenced. The first division to be taken was that on Mr. Newdegate's amendment, but here arose a difficulty. In the temper of the House with relation to Denmark it was thought that the probable division would be [illegible] to 10, and special provisions for taking [illegible] a division had to be announced. There was no insignificant body of members who scarcely felt comfortable at the thought of recording their votes against Mr. Newdegate's motion, and this no doubt gave additional vehemence to the demand for its withdrawal. But Mr. Newdegate is not a man to be moved from his purpose even by the shouts of excited and angry opponents, and it was not till he had compelled them to [illegible] a cool, self-possessed, and defiant justification of his amendment that he ultimately consented to withdraw it. Mr. Kinglake expressed a wish to reply to some remarks which had wounded his feelings in the course of the debate, but the House was in no mood for further [illegible], and after a feeble resistance to the storm he resumed his seat with remarkable suddenness. The question was put, the ayes and the noes vied with each other in the savage vehemence of their utterance of the all-important monosyllables, and after twenty minutes' intense excitement Mr. Brand advanced to the *right* of the Speaker and read out the record, in a voice almost broken with triumph, of a majority of 18—exceeding the greatest hopes of the Government. The [illegible] came like a thunderbolt upon the Tories [illegible]. In reply to the exultant and prolonged shouts of their opponents, Mr. Disraeli and his followers never uttered the faintest counter-[illegible]. They sat with their hats over their brows as [illegible] dead, till the last yell had been given and the last hat waved in their faces before they slowly rose to leave the scene of the unexpected defeat.

THE MURDER OF MR. BRIGGS.

(From the Spectator.)

"Yes, it is all true, [illegible] my name is Herman [illegible], of a German Canton, and I will tell you all about it. I was at Bow, on the station, and I saw this old gentleman, and I wanted money much, very much. No, I am not a thief, but I wanted money very much, and the old gentleman took out his watch, and I saw his bag, and I thought how pleasant it would be to take both and as I was taking my seat I saw him get into a carriage alone, and I got out and went to his carriage, and sat opposite him. He sat in his corner and dozed. I thought I would take his watch, and to prevent his crying out I would stun him, so I dropped my glove, and he stooped kindly enough to pick it up, and I hit him on the back of his skull with a little life-preserver I carry, and snatched the watch. But the blow was not hard enough, and he revived and looked at me, and said he should know me again, and I thought of a prison and hit him again, and again, and again, till the blood spurted all over me, and he lay dead. Then I got horribly frightened, and thought only how to get rid of his body, and I seized him and stretched out my hand over the door, and opened the handle, making it all bloody, and lifted him up, and struck my knee forward and threw him out on to the next set of rails, thinking all in a moment the next train would run over him. I was in a dreadful fright, and did not search him or take off his diamond ring—how *was* I to take his ring with the hand so clutched with the pain?—but when he was gone I tried to open his leather bag, and made it bloody, but it was empty. Then I looked out, and the body was not on the rails but between them, and I looked in and saw the blood on the cushion and the matting, and, I got still more frightened, and when the train reached Hackney I jumped out, and the ticket man was looking for sixpences, and the porter was worried by people passing him, and I ran down the embankment in the dark, and buttoned my coat over the bloody shirt, and put on my gloves over my bloody hands, and got safe away. Next day I wanted to get rid of the watch and chain, for I wanted money very much, but I thought every pawnbroker's shop would be visited, and being a foreigner I did not know any receivers, so I went to Mr. Death's and changed the chain, and took another and an old ring with a head on it. I didn't want that, but I was afraid to resist too much, so I took it and stood in the shadow, and walked away rapidly. No, nobody assisted me, for I am not English, and I didn't want to murder the man. No, I don't regret it very much, I wanted money so much, and he threatened me. Why did I pitch out the body? Because I was in a fright, and it was almost dark. Why did I try for the watch before we reached the station? Because I thought if I stunned him I could say he was in a fit, and slip away quietly in the confusion, and you see afterwards I hadn't many wits, the blood frightened me so. How did I know that region so well? I didn't know it, but I wanted to avoid the door, and so I jumped down there, and got away. Yes, I took his hat in my fright, and I should have taken his money, only I had no time, and I thought his leather bag was sure to have money."

That imaginary confession meets, we believe, in one consistent narrative, *every* fact yet known about the murder of Mr. Briggs on Saturday, on the North London Railway, which no other hypothesis as yet produced does. The writer approached the study of the evidence with a strong presumption against the theory of a murder for plunder derived from three circumstances. First, that the body was *not* plundered, as no habitual thief would leave either gold or diamond ring. Secondly, from the clear evidence that the murderer was in appearance a gentleman, as no one else would have entered a first-class carriage without remark, or have left it without attention, or have been able to exchange the chain without inquiry or arrest. Thirdly, from the dim suspicion raised in the mind of most persons who read it by a remark in the first report of the murder. We should have a scruple in alluding to this, but that we have also the reply. "On the arrival at Hackney," says the *Daily News*, "of the 9.45 train from Fenchurch-street station, a gentleman called the attention of Haines, the guard, to the state of a compartment of a first-class carriage, No. 69. He had opened the door at Hackney with the intention of getting in and had placed his hand on one of the cushions, which he found to be covered with blood." That person who laid his hand on the cushion, an unusual action, but the precise one which would conceal, by accounting for, the bloody hand of a murderer—this is not a figure of speech, blood was on the handle,—was stated to be a fellow clerk of the victim, a coincidence as singular as any in the whole history of crime. He was, however, beyond suspicion, having that moment reached the station from the river, as proved by conclusive testimony, and the evidence beats down the presumption as to any other enemy, for on no conceivable theory of private murder can it be made to satisfy all the facts. Supposing the murderer a private foe, he must have had one of two motives, either vengeance or an absolute necessity for getting at the contents of Mr. Briggs' bag, say to remove documentary evidence. Vengeance, despite the romantic story of the Stock Exchange about the returned convict transported by Mr. Briggs' evidence, a tale suspiciously like one of "Waters'" detective stories, is violently improbable. That kind of vindictiveness,—*vide* Mr. Chesterton's account of his life as governor of a great prison,—is only felt when the victim is unjustly accused and poor Mr. Briggs seems to have belonged to the highest class of bank *employé*, one of the most decidedly respectable bodies in existence. Then as to the bag, the motive is very nearly inconceivable, but granting it, how account for the remaining facts, the foreign hat, the seizure of the watch *before* the murder,—the microscope shows no blood,—or the exchange of the chain. No man not wanting money would have changed the chain, or sold the chain, or done anything with the chain except kept it in his own pocket till he could get rid of it unobserved, dropped it, say, into the river from a bridge. It is under any hypothesis a curious fact that changing, but it is at least more probable that the criminal feared the pawnbrokers than that any man not previously criminal should, during the reaction of a great crime, needlessly endanger himself by an operation which brought him nothing. There may be of course, and indeed must be, some other narrative which will fit or correct all the facts in evidence, but the confession we have suggested is the only one which fits them as they stand,—a foreigner of gentlemanly appearance, not an habitual thief, but evil and in great want of money, who struck first to stun, and then to get rid of evidence; flung out the body in a mad fright; then examined the bag, then jumped out at the station and down the embankment, and then devised a scheme for realizing his plunder without risking the police. The chance of detection is, we fear, very small, for a foreigner as from the jeweller's evidence he is presumed to be, would leave England, and once out of it would be exceedingly difficult to trace, particularly if he went to Ostend and not to France.

Naturally the excitement caused by a crime like this is very considerable, for apart from the hunting instinct common to all men, respectability carries gold watches, and travels by train, and is altogether very much inclined at this moment to keep glancing over its own shoulder and speak disrespectfully of detectives. There is some reason in the panic, too, for of all places frequented by men a first-class compartment on a railway is next to a mountain top the most secluded. Once shut up in an express train, say the Great Northern, which stops at intervals of an hour and a half, and the passenger is as far from assistance as he would be on the most desolate moor or in some parts of London. He cannot communicate with the guard or other travellers, or they with him, and is, in fact, at the mercy of any villain or madman stronger than himself. Now two days ago a gentleman, whose name is forthcoming, travelled for half an hour with a raving lunatic, who amused himself during that time by frightening a third passenger, a lady almost into fits, by shrieking out statements of his own lunacy, and the way *he* would have killed Mr. Briggs. Our friend is six feet high, and as apathetic as six feet men usually are, but he might have been small, or an invalid, or a timid person, and still no assistance would have been forthcoming. Murderers and madmen are not very frequent companions, but there is a serious and growing evil in railway travelling,—in the danger to women from drunk or licentious men, and to men from unprincipled women. We hardly know which is the more serious, the risk every unprotected girl runs of gross insult, or the danger to which every man is exposed of having his character utterly destroyed, perhaps himself sent to prison, unless he will "compound." The girl may be as modest as possible, and her modesty will only increase the ruffian's courage by suggesting that he will get off without exposure; the man may be of the highest character, and the fact will only increase the woman's confidence in his readiness to pay black mail. Our newspapers are filled with such stories, now of a poor young woman who leaps out of a train, facing almost certain death, to prevent her clothes being thrown over her head, then of a woman who exaggerates blameable familiarity into rape, and again of a girl made so hysterical by fear that she honestly imagines a story which cross-examination makes incredible. The evil, despite Mr. Milner Gibson's official *insouciance* and Ministerial fear of the 105 Directors said to be in Parliament, *must* be remedied, and only two plans of the hundred suggested seem to meet it fully. A signal between carriages and driver is too dangerous a device. Trains pass some spots at the rate of one every two minutes and if passengers could check a train we should have a collision every three days. Neither can we adopt American carriages, and to change the English [illegible] millions worth of rolling stock. [illegible] can all compartments be made half high, for then first-class passengers would be exposed to the various annoyance which now affects those of the third-class,—the talk of half-drunken men in the presence of modest girls, a danger of the reality of which any journey in the third-class will convince any reasonable being. Nor, finally, will it do to add a ladies' carriage to every train. The reason is a feminine mystery, but nothing will induce the majority of women to travel by any such conveyance. The best device would be the French one, the foot step widened till it covered the breadth of the carriages and enabled the guard to walk round at will. Then a handkerchief waved from the window would summon him at once, and he and not the passenger would stop the train. If that arrangement is impossible—a mere assumption as yet—the next best is the idea suggested by the *Telegraph*, that of placing a third window between the compartments, so that unless the whole carriage is empty there would always be witnesses to any deed of violence. Assistance would still be far off, but ruffians do not commit murder or insult women in the presence of angry spectators, each one of whom may for anything they know be a convincing witness before a Court. This change would not be a costly one, and though it might not protect us from murderers by night or from madmen by day, still it would diminish the chances of insult in a very perceptible degree.

THE VOLUNTEERS: PROSPECT OF THE FORCE IN ITS FIFTH YEAR.

By Thomas Hughes, Author of "Tom Brown's School Days."

(From the Army and Navy Review, No. I.)

Twice in this century there has been, what may without much exaggeration be called, an arming of the English people. The first, which was an answer to Napoleons's camp at Boulogne, and monster fleet of boats, excited much the same storm of enthusiasm, and fuff, and caricature which has greeted the late movement. The most popular songs warned the French that,

> Should their flat-bottoms in darkness get o'er,
> Wherever they land they'll find Britons on shore,

while the successors of Gilray, the forerunners of John Leech and Tenniel, made much coin by depicting the fat British grocer, panting amongst his jars, and going through the manual under a slim sergeant, while his admiring family and the shop-boy look on from the back-ground. The enthusiasm was greater then, for it was the result of a greater danger than has ever threatened our island in our time. The fun and satire were coarser, simply because they were the fun and satire of fifty years ago. But the nations is very little changed in heart. Then as now, John Bull felt that he must get himself into some kind of war paint, and learn how to strike a blow if necessary for his wife and children, for Church and Crown, and the freedom his fathers had won for him. Then as now, he could not for the life of him keep from laughing at himself, and lampooning, and growling at his own substantial person bedizened in feathers, and lace, and pipe-clay.

The Volunteers of the great war were three times as numerous as those of 1860, while the population from which they were drawn was certainly not half that which has only produced our present force. The old force faded away rapidly as the immediate danger grew less, and may be said to have ceased to exist for any pratical purpose before the end of the war. From which facts it has been often argued that the present force is the offspring of a much less vigorous and unanimous national feeling and confidently foretold that it would never attain to the age of its fathers, some ten or twelve short year of life. Now as to the question of the comparative insignificance of the present Volunteer movement, those who have given attention to the subject may fairly answer, that it is not because the national will is less strong, or the national resolve less earnest, that we have armed only some 150,000 while they found half a million. It is rather because 150,000 men answered the present purpose, and if a like danger to that of 1803-4 were to occur now we should have a million of men enrolled and our present corps swelled into battalions, in a few weeks. The colonel or adjutant of almost every corps now in existence can speak to the large number of men who have joined, and drilled, and then retired, with the assurance, that should any need arise they would instantly return to the ranks, but that the small necessary outlay of money and time was a matter of importance to them, and involved a sacrifice which they had no right to make in ordinary times.

As to the probable duration of the present force, it is dangerous to predict anything. Let those who have undertaken this work go on with it steadily and quietly, leaving the future to take care of itself, as it is always in the habit of doing. At the same time when we are warned of our early demise from the example of the Volunteers of 1804, we may fairly deny inference and the analogy. For in the first place, the present movement has been far more deliberate, and much less the offspring of enthusiasm than the old one, and is therefore more likely to last. The danger we have to guard against is unfortunately to all appearances a permanent one. Our fathers had to meet one great effort of an unscrupulous soldier of consummate ability; and they met it, and the danger passed away. Our task is a far different one. Not only our nearest neighbour and our old rival, but every first class Continental power (unless we may rank Italy in the first class) is year by year becoming in fact, if not in profession, more and more of a military despotism. Standing armies have grown to a size which make every thinking man tremble for the future of Europe. The Governments, or we should rather say the Monarchs, are deliberately separating the soldiery more and more from the people; and, themselves without sympathy with, or knowledge of, their peoples, are content to rule by the grace of their soldiery. The military caste is already so powerful on the Continent, armies have become such thorough and such willing machines, and the art of war at once so scientific and so costly, that it tasks all the hopefulness of the most thorough believer in freedom, of the most earnest faith that brute force is not the strongest power in this fair and much-enduring earth, to bear up against the weight of bayonets and sabres which threatens to smother liberty altogether. This is our danger, to put it plainly and simply, and the task which England has before her is (seeing that she has, as great authorities tell us, made up her mind to stand by in the mean time) so to organize her fighting power, that when Denmark, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, and the rest of the small free powers have been swallowed by the great military monarchies, and one or more of these turn upon her, they many find her the toughest morsel they have yet encountered, possibly tough enough to blunt the teeth of the whole of them. Had our fathers lived in like times to ours, they would never have allowed the Volunteers to drop at the end of the war. If their sons are worthy of them they will stick to volunteering till the Continent of Europe is quite another kind of place from what it is now, or is, alas! likely to be for another generation.

But to return to our immediate subject, let us look at the actual facts, and see how far they favour the prediction which would persuade us that we have already run out at least half of our appointed term. Subjoined is a table showing from official returns how the force has varied during the past four years.

VOLUNTEER FORCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Arm.	On 1st August, 1860.		On 1st August, 1861.		On 1st August, 1862.		On 1st December, 1863.	
	Enrolled	Effectives	Enrolled.	Effectives.	Enrolled.	Effectives.	Enrolled.	Effectives.
Light Horse	—	—	566	500	687	605	731	574
Artillery	18,175	14,961	23,576	20,659	24,084	21,084	25,052	18,833
Engineers	562	437	2,732	2,818	3,329	2,804	3,737	3,326
Mounted Rifles	848	798	644	600	647	573	548	425
Rifles	101,718	99,574	134,111	116,048	129,092	106,352	130,831	93,821
Total	119,283	115,770	161,149	140,125	157,818	131,420	161,939	112,499

It will be seen from this table that the largest amount of enrolled effectives was reached in December, 1863, the date of the latest return. On the other hand it appears that at that time the efficient men, that is, men who had gone through the number of drills required to entitle them to the capitation grant, were 27,000 less than in the year 1861. Let the prophets of evil make the most of the fact. We believe that those who wait for the next return will find the figures going up again. But whether they do or not matters little. The really important point is, to hold together the corps organization, and a sufficient nucleus of well-trained men, upon whom ten times their number can form at once in case of need. That such a nucleus will be kept up we have no fear whatever, for, apart altogether from the patriotic feeling which was the real motive power at first, there has arisen another inducement to volunteering which is gaining strength every month. Rifle-shooting has become a national sport. Here again we have a great advantage over the Volunteers of 1804. They were indeed armed, and practised what was called shooting, but with weapons which if held straight would be almost certain to miss a hay-stack at 200 yards.

Five years ago there were probably not one hundred Englishmen outside of the small circle who were able to indulge in the expensive and limited luxury of deer-stalking, who cared enough about rifle-shooting to have made themselves decent shots even at short ranges. The deer-stalkers themselves were content with what they found [illegible]. Rifles were only [illegible] at short distances, so they had no inducement for working at long ones, for which, moreover, the sporting rifle of those times was never intended. A fortnight ago, at Cambridge, there was a great contest of the best shots in England at the 900, 1,000, and 1,100 yards ranges, fifteen shots at each range, on two consecutive days. The squads were large, and the shooting lasted upwards of nine hours on each day. What English shooting has come to may be gathered from the fact, that the five men who headed the score on the evening of the first day had actually averaged a centre hit for every one of the forty-five shots fired by them. That is to say, that at distances, the shortest of which was considerably more than half a mile, 225 shots were fired consecutively by five men, every one of which would have hit a single man. The match rifle can scarcely be improved upon now, one may probably say, for it will shoot with unerring accuracy as far as men can see.

But match-shooting with small bores, though an interesting amusement, is one for rich men and men of leisure only: it has a very trifling bearing on the question of national defence. How, then does the case stand here? At this very time there are upwards of 2,000 men, every one an efficient Volunteer, entered for the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon. These men come, two from a company, from every part of England and Scotland. They are all representative men, be it remembered, every one of whom has had a hard preliminary struggle for championship in his own corps, and leaves many comrades behind him, nearly, if not quite, as good as he. The shooting power which these 2,000 men represent is enormous. There is no country neighbourhood now in England, however out of the way, which is not within easy reach of a butt; and we may soon have the old name as common as it was in the Tudor times, and new suburbs of our great towns, as they encroach on the present ranges, called again St. Mary's Butts, Victoria Butts, and the like.

The taste for rifle-shooting amongst us only wanted encouragement and direction, and these have been provided by the National Rifle Association, which has grown in five years into a society with a large income derived from subscriptions and entrance fees, a good lump of Consols in hand, a yearly report of 300 or 400 pages, and everything handsome about it. The Council have kept steadily before themselves from the first the great object of encouraging shooting with a view to national defence. The results are before us in the shape of these 2,000 picked riflemen, each of whom may be relied on to hit an 8-foot target at 1,000 yards with the common rack rifle. It is very [illegible] whether they could have withstood the [illegible] cup and teapot mania, which broke out [illegible] such virulence in the first days of the present Volunteer movement, and has never since abated. But though they have partially succumbed under the shower of the precious metals, they have also lent their powerful aid in a sounder direction. The international and other matches at Wimbledon are shot for love and honour, as are almost all matches between corps and counties. It is to be hoped that in future the weight of the Council will be thrown as far as possible into the anti-prize scale. Cricketers want no big prizes. The pot tendency has to some extent demoralised boating. Probably a falling off in the money value of the prizes given would have little effect now on rifle-shooting generally throughout the country, though it might slacken the ardour of a few professional shots.

The numbers of the force then are at the highest point they have yet reached; the shooting was never so good, and is improving daily; the drill, to judge by the last large parade on the Queen's birth-day, in Hyde Park, is thought to be very satisfactory by soldiers who have been slow to believe that anything like troops could ever be made out of such material. The discipline, though confessedly the weak point, is getting better rather than worse, as officers and men are becoming more accustomed to one another, and to their duty. Considering all the circumstances, it is not otherwise than satisfactory that only one case of disobedience to orders by a body of Volunteers under arms, serious enough to call for the summary interference of the Secretary for War, should have occurred in these five years.

But the Volunteers have to make a stronger case than this for themselves. They may well become ever more numerous, better shots, and more thoroughly drilled than they are now, and yet may be, if some of the objections which have been often urged against them are true, a weakness rather than a defence to England. There are only two of these which are of any real weight. It is said on the one hand, that volunteering is demoralizing the youth of all the great towns, making them unsteady, intemperate and more fit for barrack life than any civil occupation. On the other hand, many persons, especially soldiers, maintain that it has had the effect of stopping recruiting, and that this is a growing evil. They hold that there is a certain amount of military instinct in the country, very little more than enough probably to keep up the regular Army, and that this is being used up in Volunteering. Both these accusations are very serious. If either of them should prove true it would be difficult to justify the Volunteer movement at all. At present, however, this is far from being the case. As to recruiting being at a stand-still just now, it would be well if, before groaning over such statements, people would take some pains to ascertain whether they are true. Now the fact is that, notwithstanding the full employment and high wages, which fortunately are just now the rule in England, notwithstanding the Irish exodus and the hay harvest, the rate at which recruits are coming in weekly in this month of June will give the full number of men named in the Army Estimates for the year, without allowing anything for such of the ten years' men as may re-enlist. As to Volunteering interfering with recruiting it is certain that not one in 100 of the men who join Volunteer Corps would ever have thought of enlisting. They are not of the class from which our soldiers come, and whatever strength for military purposes the country may get out of the Volunteers is all clear gain, for it comes from those sections of the people who send no recruits to the regular Army. The fact, as it happens, is rather the other way. A small per centage of young men who have taken warmly to Volunteering have passed on into the regular Army. In my own corps, for instance, we have sent two men to the Engineers, and one to the Rifle Brigade, within a few months. The charge as to the demoralizing effect of the Volunteer movement may be true in individual cases, possibly also in a few companies which are badly led and handled, but as a general proposition it is utterly untrue. The testimony on all hands is quite overwhelming, that the work of Volunteering has improved those who have taken to it, physically, morally, and socially. It would be too long a story to go into the evidence now, but we may perhaps return to the subject in a future number.

But it is not for its contribution to the fighting power of the nation, whatever that may be, or for any benefit to the members of the force itself, that the Volunteer movement is chiefly valuable. It is rather because it would seem to be silently and quietly solving a political problem, which might possibly have become some day a serious cause of anxiety amongst us. For England, of course, cannot lag behind the other Great Powers. What they are doing must always affect her. The enormous strength of their standing armies, the high professional knowledge and skill of their soldiers, must be met somehow by us. In meeting it the danger is, lest here, too, as abroad, the army should become more and more a military caste apart from the nation. What we want is an army as well appointed, as scientific, as thoroughly disciplined, as any in the world, and yet one which shall never lose its touch on civil life. In a free country the soldier can never get rid of his sense of citizenship without danger to the common weal. Whatever institution or arrangement, therefore, helps to keep up this feeling in him, and to strengthen his connection with and hold on civil life, without injuring him as a soldier, must be of the very highest value to the State.

Let us just glance, in conclusion, at what the Volunteer movement is doing in this direction. The first fact which meets us is, a body of staff officers, Inspectors, regularly attached to the Service. They seem to have been carefully selected for their professional knowledge and attainments, are just the men in short who, because they are such thorough soldiers, will give and gain the greatest amount of good by the kind of service which their Inspectorship involve. Their connection with the Army is never for a moment broken, for their time counts just as though they were serving with their own regiments. These officers, then are brought into direct contact with large bodies of civilians throughout the country. Are they likely to become worse soldiers? Why their duties are just those which form the most valuable officers and the country, at a very trifling expense, is acquiring in the staff of Inspectors of Volunteers a number of Brigade-Majors, who are probably all the more efficient from the very fact that the material with which they have to deal is inferior in many respects to that of the regular Army. It must be a comparatively easy task to work with a brigade of thoroughly well trained troops at Aldershot, or Shorncliff. But when three or four battalions of Volunteers are brought together in a brigade, perhaps for the first time, the mettle and professional resources of the men who have to handle them are much more severely tried. And this is the ordeal through which every Inspector of Volunteers has to pass a dozen times in the course of the year. It is not too much to say that their success has been almost complete. During the last two years at any rate, there has not been a large muster of Volunteers in which, by the end of the day, the brigades have not been well in hand, and able to take up any formation, or perform any evolutions, which they have been ordered to take up or to perform. It is not possible to apportion the credit of these results fairly, but no one will deny a large share of it to the Inspectors. And whatever may happen to the Volunteer movement in the future, it cannot but have been good for the country that such a body of officers should have been thrown into intimate and constant relations with country gentlemen, professional men and a large section of the middle class in all parts of England and Scotland—men who have gained respect, on the one hand, by their thorough knowledge of their work, and their efficiency as practical soldiers, and on the other, by unfailing tact and judgment, and a kindly courtesy, which has often been sorely tried and rarely if ever found wanting, have earned the cordial good will of the Volunteer officers throughout the country. It is no small thing too that these latter should have learnt that it takes brains as well as dash to command even a company as it should be commanded.

What the Inspectors and Adjutants have done for the officers, the staff of non-commissioned officers have done for the rank and file. A sergeant of eighteen years' standing in the Army, who has three years to serve yet for his pension, is now attached as sergeant-major to almost every Volunteer battalion. He is still borne as a supernumerary on the books of his regiment, so that his time counts for pension. Besides him, there are one or more other sergeants (according to the strength of the corps) men who have served five years at least as non-commissioned officers in the Army, who are attested to serve for three years with the Volunteer battalions to which they are attached. The pay and allowances have been wisely made high enough to attract first class men, and the posts are much sought after. The consequence has been, that many of the very best kind of soldiers have come in their professional capacity amongst the young artisans, clerks and shopmen of our great towns, and have created a good feeling between these classes and the Army, which was very far from existing five years ago. There is no space in an article of this kind to illustrate or prove these positions, which, however, have not been reached without much careful inquiry and observation. If they be true, every Englishman, whatever his rank or station may be, who has thrown himself into this work, and helped it to the best of his power, will look back twenty years hence with thankfulness and honest pride on his connection with the Volunteer movement of 1860.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—August 17th.

Moore, Captain, Commandant 2nd Sind Horse, on medical certificate, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—August 17th.

Kirby, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Adjutant General, to join, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
17	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.
	Huntress	Barron	Point de Galle.
	Yarra	Sillett	London.
	Speedy	Dibbs	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Kurrachee*, to Kurrachee.—Captain Harcourt and Captain Hope.

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—August 9, *Baron of Renfrew*, Rees, from Liverpool 16th April; *Western Star*, Knowles, from Liverpool 12th April; *Thunder*, *Rangoon*, *Punjab*, *Beaumaris Castle*, *Lew Chew*, *Tubal Cain*, *William Fairbairn*, *Shaw-in-Shaw*, *Scimitar*, and *Alicia*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

Departures.—August 10, Ship *Belgravia*, P. Robb, to London; French Ship *Ville de Metz*, B. Merchet, to Havre.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. p. t.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.
To Clyde		Nothing doing.
To Hull		

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1⅞d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	223

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	15 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	6 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn.	170	......	143 per cent. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	15 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	312 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	......	7 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	......	2½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	9 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association Limited	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	15 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	12 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 per cent. pm.
China Bank	25		26
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	10 do.	155 per cent. pm. [nml.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank	25		6 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	38 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	50	......	6 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	120 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	199 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	300	......	78 per cent. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,500 per share	Rs. 24,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 12,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs. 65,000 per share. pm.
1 A Share	5,000	450	
1 B Share	6,000	150	
4 C Shares	5,000		
2 Frere Press Co's shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 26,000 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,000	......	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......	Rs. 1,700 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450	......	Par. Nominal.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	21s.3d.	pr. ct.	Rs. 10 per cent. [discount.
Do. New £20 shares	150-1-6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 150 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co	850	......	Rs. 60 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 pr. sh.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 875 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 700, (nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 325 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Reclamation Co	5,000	......	Rs. 16,500 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 70,000 pm. per whole share.
House and Land Investment Company	500	......	Par.
Bombay Concert and Building Company	150	......	Par.
Bonded Warehouse	500	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co	1,000	......	Rs. 4,000 pm.
Iron Ship Company	1,000	......	400 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 250 pm. nml.
Bombay Coast and Steam Navigation Co.	1,000	20 per cent.	Rs. 800 pm.
Bengal Steam-ship Co	1,000	......	Rs. 750 prem.
Treacher & Co (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	5 per cent. pm.
Goa Cotton Co	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	5 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par. [nml.
Kurrachee Farming Co.	100	......	9 per cent. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100	......	5 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
Loan 1835-36	94
Loan 1842-43	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	102¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	111

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	" 10-6
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Copper	" 23
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	" 222
Bar Silver	" 105-2
Gold Leaf	" 16-5

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT, 15th August 1864.

COTTON of Cotton	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready)	Rs. 615 to 630.
New Dholera	" 620
New Bownuggur	" 640
New Oomrawuttee	" 605 to 610
New Dharwar saw-ginned	" 690 to 705
New Broach and Juggar	" 560 to 570
New Veerawul	" 530 to 545
New Khamgaum	" 535 to 545
New Poranthee	" 600 to 605
New Arcote	" 620 to 625
New Mangalore	" 530
New Hinganghaut	" 655 to 660
OPIUM Malwa, Rs. 1,4[illegible].	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	Rs. 6-00 to 6-11 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	6-14 to 7.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	29 to 31, 30 to 32.
Niger	27 to 28. Nominal.

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"Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

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HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

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A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly,—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.
Secondly,—To arrest the progress of decay.
Thirdly,—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

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References to Patients.

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The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" On demand	2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland / On Ireland do.	1s. 11½d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight	1s. 11½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 6 per cent.
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold or paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 16th August 1864. W. F. PEEL, Sub-Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General. *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LUXMEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
London Bankers.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
1 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
On demand	2s. 0d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3 "
" 6 "	5 "
" 12 "	7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

12th March 1864. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 9,292,365 (£371,702).

Head Office—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
3 do. do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
sight	1s. 11½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs 2-57 cts.	"
3 do. do.	2-51	"
Sight	2-46	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 30th June 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £425,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co. Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co. Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.
The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq. (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIER, Esq.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Temporary Office.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
4 do. do.	2s. 0½d.
3 do. do.	2s. 0½d.
2 do. do.	2s. 0½d.
1 month's do.	2s. 0½d.
Demand	2s. 0d.
On Ireland and Scotland	1s. 11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain	3 per cent.
" 6 "	5 "
" 12 "	7 "

No interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

MOMBADEVI OFFICE.

For the convenience of the Bank's Customers a sub-office has been opened at Mombadevi in the Native Bazaar under the charge of MR. GOVIND BALKRISTNA, for the transaction of local Banking business.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 22nd July 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અન્ડ ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि ईंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन येंड चाइना ब्याक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.
With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)
PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., *ex-officio.*
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain	3 per cent.
3 "	4 "
6 "	5½ "
12 "	7 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. J. MARSDEN, Manager.
Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPYRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.
Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL	Do. do.
MANCHESTER	Do. do.
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Three "	2s. 0d.	do.
Two "	1s. 11½d.	do.
One "	1s. 11½d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland and Ireland* are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6 per ct. per anm.		
Do. 9 do. do.	5½	do.	do.
Do. 6 do. do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 4 do. do.	4½	do.	do.
Do. 3 do. do.	4	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, owing to falling thereunto, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED.)

—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £225,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)
Head Office ... LONDON | Branch Office ... EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay branch grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
" On Demand	2s. 0d.	do.
Circular Notes	1s. 11½d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,"* and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays ... 10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd August 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do. 2s.	0½d.	"
" 3	do. 2s.	0½d.	"
" 2	do. 2s.	0d.	"
" 1	do. 1s.	11½d.	"
On demand	do. 1s.	11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent. per annum.		
Do. 3 do.	4	do.	do.
Do. 6 do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 12 do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£8,00,000.
Reserve Fund £1,05,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.
THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.
London Bankers { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
3 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
1 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.	
Do. 6 do.	5	"
Do. 12 do.	6	"

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 6th August 1864 J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP ONE MILLION.
RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum, Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGURIA, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500 nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, and unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 5 " "
" 12 " " 7 " "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities, for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities	½ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends	¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody.	¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank on application by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Board of Directors.
A. C. GUMPERT, Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.
Auditors.
WM. NIXON, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight.	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
3 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	"
2 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	"
1 do. do.	2s. 0½d.	"
Demand.	2s.	

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 7 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandise, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ... 10 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturdays ... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Bombay August 16th 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCORPORATED

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.
Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ALLADINBHOY HAMIRBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent. per annum.		
Do. 3 "	4	do.	do.
Do. 6 "	5	do.	do.
Do. 12 "	7	do.	do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager. W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.*
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain	4	do.	
do. 6	do.	5	do.
do. 12	do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight	at 2s. 0½d.	per rupee.
4 "	2s. 0½d.	"
3 "	2s. 0½d.	"
2 "	2s. 0½d.	"
1 "	2s. 0½d.	"
On Demand	2s. 0½d.	"

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody ... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Bombay, 5th August 1864. ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, Twists &c. &c.

On account of the concerned—
6 Tierces of Beef.
1 Keg of Tongues.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Travelling Bullock Gharry.
And any Carriages and Horses offering.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MASTER MARINERS, SHIPOWNERS, AND OTHERS.
(*Sale Continued.*)

An extensive Public Auction Sale of Government valuable new MARINE STORES, at the Marine Storekeeper's Office, in the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay:—

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY the 19th inst., on MONDAY 29th, on TUESDAY the 30th, and on WEDNESDAY the 31st instant, and on FRIDAY the 2nd proximo, at 2 P.M. on each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been honored with instructions to sell by Public Auction at the Marine Storekeeper's Office at the Government Dockyard, Fort, Bombay, a large and extensive quantity of valuable new Marine Stores, comprising Cast Iron Furnace Bars, Brass Casting, Iron Cable Chains from ⅜ to 2½ in., and from 50 to 212 fathoms, Square Iron from ½ to 8 in., Flat Iron from ½ by ⅛ to 6 by 4 in., Old Iron, ditto Cable Chains, Iron Deck Nails 7 in., ditto Spike ditto from 5 to 12 in., Copper, Boat, Deck, and Sheathing Nails, from ⅜ to 7 in., Brass and Copper Plates from ⅛ to ⅜ in., Iron Plates from 3 ft. by 2 ft. by ⅛ in., to 18 ft. by 7 ft. by 3-16th in., Copper Bent, and other Pipes, from 1½ to 4½ in., Iron and Lead Pipes from ⅝ to 3 in., by ⅛ to 1½ by ⅛ in., Coils of Europe Breeching, Hawserlaid, Bolt, and Cable Rope from ⅜ to 12 in., Europe Tapered Rope of sizes, White Europe, and Messenger Coir Rope from 2½ to 10 in., Iron Shackles for Anchors, Chain Cables and Moorings, Europe Bushed Sheaves, Malleable Iron ditto, Brass Sheets 1-32 to 1-16th in., Round, Square, Cabin Stones, Iron Chain Cable, Swivels of sizes, Europe Iron Tacks of sizes, Iron Common, Galvanized, and Welded Thimbles of sizes, Block Tin, Brass Washers, ⅜ to 2 in., Iron Washers of sizes, 6 Downton's Patent Water Closets, 40 cwt. Zinc, 6 Artificial Horizons, 181 Books of various descriptions, 8 Marine Barometers, 4 Barometers with Glass Tubes, Ship's Prismatic, Azimuth and Stand Compasses, Measuring Chains, Camera Obscura, Hygrometer, Gauld's Patent Brass Levels, Sextants, Sympiesometer, Theodolite and Stand, &c., &c.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 18th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Lawana Luckmidass Lowjee, the mortgagee, and on account of Soodkajee Buchajee Chawan, the mortgagor, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate in Mangalwadee near Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay; the said house is built of chunam and covered with tiles, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, and the said piece of ground, contains by admeasurement nineteen feet in breadth, and forty-one feet in length, and bounded on the east by a vacant ground, on the west by the Mahomedan burial ground, on the north by the house of Walcok Nadon, and on the south by the Public road leading to the said house.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT "MORNINGTON VILLA," CHINCHPOOGLY, PARELL ROAD.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 18th inst. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, "Mornington Villa," Chinchpoogly, Parell Road, the handsome and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., of T. GLOVER, Esq., (proceeding to Europe,) the same consist of Cut Glass Ware, Neat Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Sets, Plated Curry Dishes, Tea Set, Case containing complete Set of Spoons, Forks, &c., a set of Ivory-handled Dessert Knives and Forks in case complete, Elaborately Open-carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Easy, Prediem, Drawingroom and Arm Chairs, Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Whatnot, Hat-stand, Bedstead and Child's Cot, Wardrobe, Clothes and Gown Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Plated Double-light Hanging Argand Lamp, Handsome Brussels Carpets, Velvet Pile Table Covers, a large Musical Box, playing 16 Tunes, a pair of Pier Glasses in Gilt Frames, size 4 feet 9 in. by 3 feet 3 in., a Grand Square Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard (only used a few times, made expressly for India, with Leather Covering) Table Ornaments and Vases, 8-day Skeleton Clock in Glass Dome, handsome Bronzed Table Lamps, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.
(If not previously disposed of.)

One nearly new four-seated English Carriage, with Pole, &c., complete.
An Office Shigram.
One double-seated Phaeton, with Horse and Harness complete, Saddle, Bridle &c., nearly new.

Catalogues are published, and the Property is now on view.

AN UNRESERVED PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF HANDSOME ENGLISH SOLID MAHOGANY AND WALNUT WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GENUINE "TUCKER'S" FIRST CLASS ARGAND CHANDELIERS AND LAMPS, MAGNIFICENT PIER GLASSES, VERY RICH VELVET PILE CARPETS, FIRST-RATE MUSICAL BOXES, ELEGANTLY DESIGNED BRONZE GARDEN FURNITURE, VALUABLE CARRIAGES, SUPERIOR HARNESS, CHOICE WINES, &c. &c., AT LOCKESLEY HALL, BYCULLA.

On MONDAY next the 22d, TUESDAY next the 23rd, WEDNESDAY next the 24th, THURSDAY next the 25th, and FRIDAY the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by F. ROWLAND, Esq., to submit to Public Auction at "Lockesley Hall," Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, all the very valuable and extensive consignments of handsome English Solid Mahogany and Walnutwood Household Furniture, Genuine "Tucker's" First Class Argand Chandeliers and Lamps, Magnificent Pier Glasses, very rich Velvet Pile Carpets, First-rate Musical Boxes, Elegantly designed Bronze Garden Furniture, Valuable Carriages, Superior Harness, Choice Wines, Fireproof Safes, &c. &c., just landed ex ships *Euritta, Defiance, Tartar, Sir Charles Napier, Dhuleep Singh, Canada Belle, Kensington, Gertrude, Thunderbolt, Daphne, Sailor Prince, Fara* and others. The same comprises several suits of Dining, Drawing, Bed and Dressing-room Furniture in Solid Mahogany and Walnutwood, such as six sets of Patent Telescopes, Circular and Oblong Dining Tables with moveable leaves, for 18 persons each, Drawing Room, Circular, Oval, Oblong, Octagon, Loo, Wine and Occasional Tables, Pier, Console, Side and Hall Tables with Plate Glass Mirror Backs, Sofas, Sitties, Lounging, Reclining and half-backed Couches covered with rich blue, yellow and crimson Damask and Morocco Leather and Springs, Easy, Prediem, Lounging, Reclining, Devotional, Dining and Drawing Room Chairs covered with rich blue, yellow and crimson Damask and Morocco Leather to match, Chiffoniers with glass fronts sides, and Plate Glass Mirror Backs, Whatnots, Library Office, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Drawing Room Writing Tables, Sideboards, with Plate Glass Mirror Backs, Dumb Waiters, Dinner Waggons, Magnificent Solid Mahogany Library Book Cases, Almirahs, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Toilet Tables with fixed Toilet Glasses, Washing Tables with furniture, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Towel Stands, a pair of Carved Oak Tables with Birds, Buhlwood Show Cases handsomely mounted in Brass, with Plate Glass fronts and sides, Ornamental Wall Brackets, four Slate Bagatelle Tables, five handsome Brass Bedsteads, Superb Papier Machie Presentation Chairs beautifully inlaid with mother o'pearl, Papier Machie and mother o'pearl inlaid Chess Tables, Teapoys, and sets of Tea Trays, elegantly designed Bronze Garden Balcony and Hall Chairs, Couches, Tables, Teapoys, Chess Tables, Cast Iron Vases and Flower Pots on Pillars and Pedestals, Garden Engines, Syringes and Pails, Ladies' Garden Tools, a few pairs of Magnificent Pier Glasses in richly Carved Superb Gilt Frames, a handsome gilt Console Table, 3 pairs of gilt tripod or ornament Stands, an invoice of Genuine "Tucker's" Argand Chandeliers and Lamps comprising 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 12 light, plated hanging Argand Lamps with drops and Diaphonous Reflectors of the latest improvement, 6 massive Gilt, 6 light Gothic hanging Argand Chandeliers, a suit of magnificent hanging Argand Lustres consisting of a nine light centre and two six light side with cut green Albert Drops, single and double light Wall Argand Lamps with drops, handsome cut Ruby, White Glass, Bronze and Enamelled Pedestal Table, Argand Lamps with drops, Bronze and German Silver improved India Reading Lamps, Colored Glass hanging Globes 6 to 18 inches, together with a splendid selection of extra large size Musical Boxes playing from 3 to 16 airs with Drums, Bells, Harmonium and Piano accompaniments, a Mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte, a handsome Chiming Clock, Rich Velvet Pile Carpets, Table Covers and Sofa Rugs, large Oil Cloth Carpet 30 by 20 feet, Griffith's Patent Fireproof Safes with Chubb's Locks and Keys, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Spare Marble Slabs, a set of Glass Ware Quart and Pint Decanters, a richly Cut Glass Dessert Service, Neat Dinner and Tea Sets, an invoice of best Plated Ware comprising sets of Plate and Dish Covers, Hot Water Curry Dishes, Cruet, Pickle and Egg Stands, 8, 10 and 12 in. Waiters, [illegible] Tea Trays, Tea and Coffee Services, Butter Dishes and [illegible], Urns, Claret Jugs, Kettles and Stands, sets of "King" "Thread" and "Lily" Pattern Spoons and Forks in Mahogany cases, sets of Handsome Plated Dessert Knives and Forks in ditto, Fish Carvers, 3 Double Barrelled Rifles, in cases by "T. Murcott," Single and other Pistols in ditto, sets of Japanned Hip and Travelling Baths, Stable Buckets, Lapland Rugs, Pieces of rich Magenta Worsted Damask and Furniture Chintz, Mahogany cases of Drawing Instruments, assorted Wool Carriage Rugs, India Rubber Air Beds and Pillows with Bellows, Table Cutlery, a small consignment of superior Sherry, Port, choice Brandy Eau de Cologne, Lavender, and Toilet Vinegar, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.
(On the first day of the Sale.)

An English-built self-driving Phaeton.
An Amempton Carriage.
A Barouche.
An Elcho Sociable.
A Minibus.
An Elegant Miniature Brougham.
A Park Phaeton.
Several sets of single and double Harness, Bridles, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published and the Property is now on view

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An Elegant Miniature Brougham in excellent condition, by Holmes & Co., with Grey Horse and Plated Mounted Harness complete.

A large size Iron Fire-proof Treasury Chest with Chubb's Lock and Duplicate Keys.

A first-rate light and small perfectly new English-built Vis-a-vis by "Wilson," with Lamps, Cushions, Silk Curtains, Pole and Shaft; just landed.

Superior plated mounted single and double Harness.

Plated Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, 1 to 12 lights each.

A good and serviceable Palanquin Office Shigram with Horse and Harness complete.

FOR SALE.—Two Furnished Bungalows at Matheran. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 18th August 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

1 Case of Oil paintings in Gilt Frames.
1 Do. Oval pictures in do.
Albums, Alsopp's and Bass Beer in Quarts &c.
China Pattern flower Vases of sizes, Albums, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of English-bottled Pale Ale, Bass's Bottled by J. J. Stone & Co.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.
Two Silver Watches by "Jones."

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 18th August 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 22nd instant Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms

1000	Pieces	Grey Jaconets.
500	" "	Madapollams.
500	" "	Shirtings.
500	" "	T Cloth.
3	Cases	Fancy [illegible]
3	"	Trousering.
3	"	Black Union Cloth.
3	"	Tweed Cloth.
1	"	Fancy Angolas.
2	"	Mail Axles, Brass Padlocks, Oak Cash Boxes,

Silver Plated Inkstands Oil Lamps, Box Wood Rulers &c.

AUCTION SALE OF AMERICAN GOODS AT MESSRS. FARNHAM & CO.'S GODOWNS AT THE END OF COOMARWADA LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. FARNHAM & Co., the undersigned will offer for Sale at Auction, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at the Godowns abovenamed, the undermentioned American Goods Ex Ship *Moonlight* from Boston, via Kurrachee.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock precisely.

44	Cases, 440 Gallons Kerosene Oil. This Oil produces the best and cheapest Light known.
25	Cases Spirits of Turpentine Substitute.
3	Setts Dearborne Patent Scales and Weights, weighing 2,500 lbs. chiefly for weighing Cotton.
1	Case 1 Dozen wheelJacks.
8	Nest Tubs 8 in. each.
48	Dozen Water Buckets.
27	Boxes clothes Pins, for drying clothes.
1	Case Brooms, cloth and Dust Brushes.
1	Barrel Cocoa Dippers.
6	Cases Superior Fancy Soap.
4	Cases 8 Dozen Preserved Clams.
9	" 18 " Beans.
4	" 24 " Fancy Camp Stools.
10	" 19 " Stoughton's Elixir.
3	" 3 " Wormwood Cordial.
16	Iron Implements.
20	Dozen Diskidder's Dysentery Cordial.
24	" Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A supply of Patent safe fuse for blasting,—the same as used on the Bhore and Thull Ghauts, will be sold in lots of not less than one Cask of 350 Coils at 3 annas and 1 pie per Coil.

Bombay, 18th August 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY
THACKER, VINING & Co.,

HAVE for Sale on Commission, a Wilton and Daw's Double Barrel Rifle with a small quantity of Ammunition, Apparatus, and Case, complete. The above is in beautiful order and in every respect equal to new price. Rs. 400.

Also, a very powerful inocular Race Glass, by Ross, with sling case, has been very little used. Rs. 80.

25th July 1864. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.
LONDON.
William Bevan, Esq. | W. Lyall, Esq.
John Elin, Esq. | John Ogle, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq. | Rowand Ronald, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq. | E. G. Tinker, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq. | Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq
E. Lucas, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.
GLASGOW.
A. A. Ferguson, Esq. | Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq. | James Motton, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq. | Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.
UNDERWRITERS.
London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834.*—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
INVESTED CAPITAL 77,00,000, OF RUPEES, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Leckie & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
George Taylor, Esq. | F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.
John Somerville, Esq. | H. Cleveland, Esq.
R. Willis, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Seventy-Seven Lakhs of Rupees, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hardy and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840. The annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of pro[illegible] granted (*annually* by this Office) in red[illegible] Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, [illegible] residence and without [illegible] to the state of health, subject, however, to written [illegible] being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age at the Assurance was originally effected, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed [illegible] English rate of Premium, whereby Indian Assurers continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until the next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly*. A *grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur* [illegible] *such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within six months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the [illegible] of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s* Rs. 2,500; but for a less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of £770,000. The amount of Policies in force about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £120,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms and instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STEUART & Co. Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co. Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which this is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, [illegible] Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, [illegible] Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, [illegible] Messrs. [illegible]orne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. [illegible]les, Stack & Co.
AGENTS & SECRETARIES:
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And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...	£1,250,834 7 0
The assets of the Society in England and India on 1st December, 1862, were	...	£792,153 8 11
Of which [illegible] held by the Indian Branch	...	£442,940 5 10

At the [illegible] division of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of [illegible] per Cent. on the Premiums entitled to participate [illegible] declared,—

So that the annual Premium of an Individual assuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. [illegible] would be at the Civil rate,	Rs.	480 0 0
Deduct [illegible] per Cent. for Profit	"	228 0 0
	Rs.	252 0 0
At the reduced English rate	Rs.	246 0 8
Deduct [illegible] per Cent. for Profit	"	116 13 11
	Rs.	129 2 9

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Accumulated Fund £2,233,927-17-7.

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Pucka-built and tiled bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms.

Bombay, 10th June 1864. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

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The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies.

5th March 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for	1858	£196,148
Do.	1859	228,314
Do.	1860	262,977
Do.	1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

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CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 14th October 1860.

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—The Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. LYON BROTHERS & Co., Agents for the Company in Bombay.

By order of the Directors,
GEORGE STEWART, General Manager.
Manchester, 15th July 1863.

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Fire Premiums upwards of	£	60,000
Life Premiums and Interest	"	29,051
The Life Assurance Fund now exceeds	"	380,00
The Funds of the Company exceed	"	20,000

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FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
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